McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—The Republican party is not dead. O no. Some of the ablest postoffices in Indiana are still edited by Republicans. —[Lou. Com. Journal.

—The Court of Appeals, of Missouri, has decided unanimously in favor of Metcalf's (Rep.) right to a seat in Congress, which was contested by Frost (Dem.). Metcalf gets the needed certificate to entitle him to a seat at the opening of the extra session.

—The Republican primaries of Venango county have been fixed for June 9, by the county committee. The committee also elected E. W. Smiley to the State convention, Senatorial delegate, and T. A. Morrison, of Pleasantville, R. Colbert, of Oil City, and Hon. William Gates, of Rockland, representative delegates.

—The closing act in the Louisiana drama is the report of the Commission to the President, giving in detail and in writing a full account of their proceedings. Rumor further has it that Wayne McVeagh is to be rewarded for his services by the mission to Russia. His capability for the position is entirely undoubted, and he would ably fill the position.

—Some of the papers that clamor the loudest for retrenchment in national expenses are now loud in demanding that Congress shall increase the army and navy, so as to be ready to meet the attack of any European power that may choose to quarrel with us. But which one of them *wants* to quarrel with us? And what is the use of spending a hundred millions in anticipation of a difficulty that is not likely to occur?

—The Lebanon "Courier," one of the staunch Republican journals of this State, makes a painful suggestion when it says that in national politics "we are rotating around to about where we stood in 1850, when both the great parties were eating dirt to secure the support of the South, and when an infamous fugitive slave law, which made every man in the nation a legal hound for the pursuit of men and women fleeing from slavery, was adopted for the sake of 'peace.'"

—War having commenced between Turkey and Russia, all information concerning the combatants is eagerly sought by the reader. Turkey embraces an area of 868,370 square miles in territory, has a population of about 33,000,000, and can muster about 500,000 as good fighting men as any nation on earth. About 25,000,000 of her people are zealous Mohammedans, whose religious training makes death on the battle field in defense of the prophet the highest glory, hence even without the aid of her great natural defenses she would make a stubborn fight with invaders from the direction of Russia. Russia has an area of 7,770,882 square miles, about twice the size of the United States, and a population of 82,159,730. Thus it will be seen that no children are going into the field, but rather full grown gladiators, clean limbed, and full of ambition.—[Gazette & Bulletin.

Sequel to the Northwest Pool.

A short time ago H. Kennedy & Co., who were forced into bankruptcy by the great Northwest pool, began suit against David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, F. H. Tows, R. G. Flowers, A. B. Baylis, ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, M. L. Sykes, Jr., Albert Keep, H. H. Porter, J. How, J. R. Garland, W. H. Ferris, John F. Tracy and A. G. Dulman, averring that these gentlemen were indebted to them to the extent of their losses. The suits were withdrawn yesterday. Mr. Kennedy says that the firm has made no settlement, but expresses his confidence that it will be enabled to resume business within a few days. On Wall street the stock market was effected by rumors of a full and satisfactory settlement, but inquiries showed that there were several banks—some said sixteen—with which no settlement had been made. It is thought, however, that the gentlemen mentioned above agreed to help Kennedy & Co. to their feet again, on condition of the withdrawal of the suit. Kennedy & Co. purpose to sue John F. Tracy individually for margins which he failed to make good.—[New York Sun.

Is William M. Evarts Secretary of State or Not?

The spectacle that Mr. Evarts presents in running all over the country to argue cases in courts, since accepting the position of Secretary of State, is by no means a satisfactory one to the people at large. The example he presents is bad in every aspect and we trust he does not expect it to be imitated by every one who takes office under the government. Mr. Evarts, we hear, justified his course by a single exception, under peculiar circumstances, made by Mr. Seward, while Secretary of State. But no Secretary preceeding Mr. Seward, at least none who at this day stand fully out as statesmen of the first rank, would ever consent to abandon their post as first minister of the Republic to plead a cause at the bar.

Such a course is either founded in ignorance of the high appreciation that the people put upon the importance and dignity of the office, or else it is governed by pure selfishness. It is unfair to his profession on the one hand, or unjust to the state on the other, or both; and, as Republicans, we challenge him to consider which.

Civil service will be but a mockery if we are, in its adoption as the true theory of government, to start with such an example; and if Mr. Evarts shall feel that he may dare to do what he please as an individual, we trust that he will consider what he may do as a Republican. For if it becomes a question in his mind whether he will sink the statesman into the lawyer or abandon law entirely that he may serve the state, we have no misgivings as to what the decision of the whole people will be. If the Republican party needs reforming it will be best that we do it ourselves, and that we commence from within.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

Last week Tuesday the fusion Legislature of Louisiana elected Judge H. M. Spofford United States Senator. He was put in nomination by a man who belongs to the numerous family of Jones', as the choice of the Democratic caucus.

The Republicans, feeling that they had no chance of electing a man, decided (that is the most of them) to make a virtue of necessity and vote for Spofford. Some said that the Republican party was disbanded—that there was only one party. Senator Allarne said he had been asked not to vote, but he hoped the Republicans would not adopt such a suicidal policy. He trusted the Republicans would cast their votes for the nominee, so that he could go to the United States Senate as the representative not of one party, but of the whole people.

Mr. Stewart, of Texas, also advised his Republican friends to support Judge Spofford. Mr. Hahn said that he would like to vote for a Republican if there was any chance of electing one, but as there was not, He would cast his vote for Judge Spofford. He eulogized the ability of the nominee, and referred to his brilliant record on the Supreme Bench.

The vote was then taken. Judge Spofford received 140, and Mr. Wiltz received 1. Twelve votes were blank.

Judge Spofford is a native of Connecticut, and a brother of A. R. Spofford, the very efficient librarian of Congress. He went to Louisiana 30 or 40 years ago to engage in school teaching. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar, and has served as judge in one of the higher courts of the state. He is at present law partner of Judge Campbell, formerly an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is a man of fortune, high social standing and recognized legal ability. His nomination is considered rather as a triumph of the moderate Bourbon element of the Democratic party in the Legislature, though members of the Louisiana Commission say that he was rather the candidate of the country against the city, Mr. Gibson being the choice of New Orleans members.

The miners are going to work again in the Connellsville region, at the same wages they were receiving.

Was it Premature?

In reference to our article on the premature appointment of a delegate to the ensuing state Republican convention, the *Clinton Republican* makes the following comments:

"An examination into the matter would only reveal the fact that Mr. Harris did not "set up this little job"—that Mr. McNarney, while a good man, is not particularly anxious to represent this Senatorial District in the next state convention; and that he was nominated by our county convention last fall.

"Both Clearfield and Centre were represented since Clinton had a Senatorial delegate, therefore to her, of right, belonged the selection. As the conferees were present, attending to matters connected with the Senatorial nomination—had been appointed by the proper authorities to attend to that work and the selection of delegate to state convention—they proposed to save time and money by attending to their entire duties at once. These are the facts, as we understand them; Centre is just as deep in the mud as Clinton is in the mire. There has been considerable "cheek" on the part of outside parties in another direction, of which we may have something to say hereafter."

If Mr. Postmaster Harris did not set up the job, he was an important functionary in the matter. He was a member of the convention as well as Mr. McNarney, who, if not "particularly anxious," was a party to his own nomination. Mr. Postmaster Harris and Mr. Stratton were two of the conferees, who were both members of the Clinton county convention, and were also parties to their *own appointment*. If they had no job in prospect, would not modesty alone, if nothing else, have suggested the propriety of naming conferees who were not in the convention, who perhaps would have attended at the *proper time* regardless of the incidental expenses.

We may be considered somewhat out of bounds, but when we come to consider that the Republicans of Clinton county consist of two factions, almost hopelessly divided as to their organization and patronage, and we being connected with them in our Senatorial and Congressional districts, we feel it our duty to prevent, as far as possible, the schism from spreading in this direction. We also hold that it is no part of the duty of a government office-holder to run the Republican conventions and dictate terms to the party. This undue interference on the part of post-office officials nearly cost us the Presidency.

Existing circumstances indicate that grave questions will probably arise at our next state convention upon which government officials, who have been tugging eight years or more at the public teat, could hardly be expected to cast an unbiased vote. If the theory of our contemporary is right, why not allow the officials to name standing delegates, or, which would save trouble and expense, when the state convention meets, they might as well nominate all the officers to be voted for during the next four years, and save time and money *"by attending to their entire duties at once."*

The absurdness of such a proposition only becomes more so the oftener it is mentioned. It is a wise provision of the law that a man shall only hold one office at a time; it would be just as judicious for the party to decide that one of its members shall not hold an office and be a delegate to party conventions at the same time. It occurs to us that the Republican party consists of more than one man. If the officer gets the emoluments, why not let the other fellow have the honor? This would seem to be fair as well as productive of party prosperity.

Inauguration of War in the East.

The New York *Tribune* says that the first week of war news from the East, confused as they necessarily are and untrustworthy in many particulars, nevertheless indicate some features of the double conflict in Europe and Asia, which may be temporarily accepted as facts. The strategy on both sides seems to be nearly equally balanced: Russia, by the rapid advance to Galatz on the Danube, has surprised Turkey; and Turkey, by her prompt power of resistance in Asia, has surprised Russia. On this front of battle, five hundred miles in length, each antagonist has made something of an impression upon the corresponding wing of the other. The opinion which we have already more than once expressed, that Turkey anticipated war and has been vigorously preparing herself to meet it, is now completely justified. That a Russian attack upon the important seaport of Batoum has been repulsed, and that Poti, the western port of Circassia and the terminus of the railroad to Tiflis, has been bombarded by the Turkish fleet, can scarcely be doubted. The figures given are exaggerated, yet the fact of a temporary check to the Russian advance remains.

On the Danube the Russians hold the main stream at Galatz and Braila, and the northern, or Kilia branch, to the Black sea. We shall soon know whether the Turkish gunboats are able to hold them from crossing the river. Once on the southern bank—which soon rises into the rolling plains of the Dobrudja—it will be difficult for the Turks to stay their march southward to the rear of the fortress of Silistria. The most important question will be the establishment of a secure base of supplies. It is probable that a strong force will be massed at Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk, but we do not think any movement in force will be made, at present, toward Chernetz, on the western frontier of Roumania. The situation does not admit of much delay. The Russians are compelled to make a speedy and powerful effort to break the fortified line of the Danube at one point or the other, and they will not accomplish this without hard fighting.

Turkey is at a great disadvantage on account of the semi-sovereignity of Roumania. The attitude of this state toward Russia has thus far been simply passive; but the occupation of Roumanian territory by Turkish armies would at once convert it into an offensive alliance. To balance this, the Russian naval force in the Black Sea consists only of such vessels as have been constructed since 1870; while Turkey, possessing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, may employ her whole fleet against the enemy. Thus, in regard to the actual material of war, the discrepancy between the two parties is not so great as it may have at first seemed; but when we come to the questions of food and munitions,—or money, which is the same thing,—we cannot doubt how the scales will finally turn. During the campaign now opened, no first report of any event must be accepted as the exact truth. Turkey is famous for prevarication and Russia for concealment; and we shall often find both telling the same story at the same time.

THE New York *Times* has supported the President's Southern policy, and its voice, therefore, on the Louisiana question is entitled to be heard. It says that "the report of the Louisiana Commission is simply an acknowledgement that the result of their labors has been a surrender, not a compromise. All the legal arguments are on the side of the Packard Government." And after stating that "the kernel of the whole controversy is to be found in the relative positions of the Returning Board and the State Legislature," it adds:

"The Commissioners cite the law which requires the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to be sealed up and transmitted by the proper Returning Officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, by whom they shall be submitted to the General Assembly for the purpose of being counted and the result declared. There can be no question that the Returning Board were the only legal returning officers of the State, that they transmitted the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor as required by law, and that these votes were canvassed by a legally constituted General Assembly possessing a quorum for the transaction of business, with the result of declaring Packard the duly elected Governor of the State. From these facts there can be but one inference, viz.: that the installation of the Nicholls Government is a piece of flagrant usurpation."

—Why does Randall put out a daily bulletin that he is sure to succeed, in the Speaker contest, if he is really so sure as he is constantly saying he is? His daily reiteration of his great strength will soon begin to sound like whistling to keep his courage up.

—The Columbia (Georgia) "Enquirer" says that the South henceforth "will virtually rule the country," and we guess the "Enquirer" has a pretty correct foresight. Things look very much that way at the present time.

—Gov. Noyes, it is now reported, has secured the French mission, and Ohio still stands gaping like Oliver Twist, impudently asking for "more."

Carpet-Baggers.

The Chicago *Tribune* chuckles over the result in Louisiana as the death of carpet-baggers. If it involved only the defeat of the political adventurers in the South, no one would shed a tear over it; but Southern hostility to the carpet-bagger is merely one form of hostility to the settlement of Northern men in the South, which exists in full force throughout its length and breadth, and will be found as effective after, as before, the death of the carpet-bagger.

Every one of the Middle and Western states has been built up by carpet-baggers, by which term we mean men who have left their old homes to find new ones, with all their earthly possessions bound up in a very small compass. New York and Pennsylvania, measurably, and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, largely, have been built up by this class of settlers. Fortunately for these states, these people were not greeted with hostility or social persecution and proscription, but were welcomed hospitably, and soon found themselves at home. Nearly all the public men of the Western states are natives of some other state, thus showing that the communities in which they have grown up have not deemed this an objection to them; and it is safe to say that not one of these states would to-day possess half the weight it has in the Union, if it had raised the irrational howl of "carpet-baggers!" against men who have contributed so largely to its prosperity.

The Southern states, on the contrary, have *not* prospered, simply because they have always been jealous of newcomers and have, as a general rule, discouraged the settlement of strangers and immigrants. There is, we know, a sort of sentimental wash indulged in by the Southern press as to their great willingness to welcome all who will come and settle down quietly in Southern homes; but all this seeming welcome is mixed up with the condition that the new settler shall keep himself absolutely to himself, and take no part in what may go on around him. None of the men who have sought homes in the South have ever yet been made to feel that he was welcome. He is tolerated, but nothing more; and he is tolerated only so long as he unmans himself by enforced silence and inaction in all neighborhood affairs. It is this fact that has built up a Chinese wall of exclusion around the South, and which will, as long as it exists, shut out from its borders the advantages of capital, industry and thrift.

We have as hearty a contempt as any one can have for the mere political adventurer; and if Southern hostility stopped *there*, no one could object to it; but it does not stop there. Indeed, that is its very lightest form of manifestation, although the most noise is made about it. Its main hostility is to any settlement of strangers within its bound; and so long as this feeling exists, the South will be as contemptible in spirit as she is poor in capital and deficient in thrift.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

The Mormon Divorce Case.

Decision in the Suit of Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young.

The famous Ann Eliza case against Brigham Young was decided last Friday by Judge Schaeffer, as follows: That the defendant and plaintiff were married on April 18, 1868, *de facto*, not *de jure*; that at the time of the *de facto* marriage the plaintiff was competent to enter into a valid contract of marriage, but the defendant was not, because he had a lawful wife then living. The person, Lydney Rigdon, who performed the marriage ceremony between the defendant and Mary Anna Angell, in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1834, had no license authorizing him to perform such ceremony. None was needed to make the marriage valid. The plaintiff and defendant cohabited together as husband and wife for several years after their *de facto* marriage was induced and effected by undue influence and coercion. In conclusion, the plaintiff is not entitled to a decree of divorce; that the alleged marriage was and is polygamous, and therefore null and void; that during the time the plaintiff was with the defendant as a polygamous wife she was serving him as a menial servant, and would be entitled to reasonable compensation for her service. But having received in this instance in the form of alimony *pendente lite* more than such services are shown by the proof to be reasonably worth, she should go hence without further compensation.

State Items.

Fifty iron coal cars are being built at the Reading railroad shops to be used in the coal trade.

Country girls' cheeks are like well-painted calico—warranted to wash and keep their color.

The McKean county new jail, erected at a great expense, has just lost two of its inmates. They broke out.

Business in the cotton mills at Rockdale, Delaware county, is very lively, and they are running on full time.

John Goss, who settled in Clearfield county while that section was inhabited by Indians, died the other day, aged about 80.

About 350 rafts have been run out of Redbank creek, on the late rise, and some 120 remain behind that were not able to get out.

The Bloomsburg State normal school has now the largest number of boarding students that have ever been in attendance at any one time.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will replace the old wooden bridge over the Passaic river, Newark, with a new one, to be constructed of iron and steel rails, which is to cost $30,000.

The *North American* states that the earnings of the Pennsylvania road for the quarter ending April 1st, were $400,000 in excess of last year. There was, consequently, no reason for the silly panic in its stock.

It don't speak very much for the credit of Cumberland county that that district has now more criminals in the penitentiary, in proportion to the population, than any other county in the State.

The employes of the Harrisburg car manufactory, foundry and machine company work eleven hours at present, in order to facilitate the completion of the present contract for tubular iron oil tanks in a specified time.

Owing to the low price of steel, and in order to compete with other manufacturies, etc., the Standard Steel Works, of Mifflin county, finds it necessary to make a general reduction of 10 per cent. on wages, to take effect May 1st.

Patrick Dolan some days since was blown thirty feet in the air at the Philadelphia Coal Company's colliery No. 2, about three miles from Shanandoah, by the caving in of a car-breast. He reached the ground without injury.

The Scranton *Republican* says the Dickson manufacturing company is busy filling orders for locomotives, and will be able to give work to a considerable number of machanics until the opening of summer, with fair prospects for the future.

The daily wages of some of the employes of the East Broad Top Railroad Company on the coal shutes at Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, have been reduced to ninety cents per day of ten hours. The company has not yet paid their men for March.

A well posted Democrat from the interior predicts that the Democratic ticket this fall will be: Supreme Judge—John Trunkey, Venango county; Treasurer—Col. A. C. Noyes, Clinton county; Auditor-General—Senator Harman Yerkes, Bucks county.

The fires which had been raging for nearly two weeks on the Blue Mountain from the Schuylkill gap to a point west of Shartlesville, causing great destruction of timber, were extinguished by the late heavy rains. The fire destroyed some of the finest tracts of timber on the mountain.

The Pottsville "Miners' Journal" says the idea that the miners will strike in order to help the strike of the engineers is all bosh. It says that they are too poor and want work. They know that there is no money in the coal trade and that it would not hurt operators much if collieries were closed, while it would be death for them.

Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, has decided that the Stay law is constitutional, and that the sheriff, before selling real estate, must appoint a jury of view to value and appraise it in all cases, unless the day of execution has been expressly waived by the debtor, no previous demand for such appraisement being necessary in the case of real estate, although required as to personality. The new law was appliable to all writs remaining in the hands of the sheriff unexecuted at the time of its passage.

Blaine on the Southern Question.

The Boston *Herald* publishes the following:

To the Editor of the Herald:

Your Columbia correspondent is in error in his statement that I had a conference with Gov. Chamberlain in New York. I have seen Gov. Chamberlain but once for a year, and that was in the private cabinet room of President Hayes, on the 27th of March. Nor have I written or telegraphed him, or heard from him in any way. The same is true respecting Governor Packard, except in the matter of one telegram received from him, which I read publicly in the United States Senate. But I am sure that Governor Chamberlain knows that he has the profoundest sympathy in the heroic though unsuccessful struggle which he has made in South Carolina for civil liberty and constitutional government. I am equally sure that Governor Packard feels that my heart and judgment are both with him in the contest that he is still waging against great odds for the Governorship that he holds by a title as valid as that which justly and lawfully seated Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair. I trust, also, that both Governors know that the Boston press no more represents the stalwart Republican feeling in New England on the pending issues than the same press did when it demanded the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in 1851.

Very respectfully,
J. G. BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., April 10, 1877.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Spring.

come with breezes soft and warm,
Sweet odors and cool showers;
come, and with my fairy wand
Awaken all the flowers.

With airy tread I touch the earth,
And thaw the frozen river;
I breathe upon the naked trees,
And leaves begin to quiver,

I paint the butterfly's bright wing,
And set the wild bees humming,
I teach the young birds how to sing,
To herald Flora's coming.

On fleecy clouds in blustering March
I enter earth's dominions;
Of silver dew and golden beams
Are formed my floating pinions.

When April's laughing face appears
Among my verdant bowers,
All earth puts on a gayer dress,
As fly the rosy hours,

Then, with her graceful, queenly air,
The virgin May advances,
And swelling buds expand in bloom
Beneath her loving glances.

When June's bright skies begin to flush,
And fragrant, deep-dyed roses blush,
Zephyr's wings I pass away,
to Queen Summer yield my sway.

An Open Secret.

Anemone! Anemone!
Who cleft your pretty leaves in three,
And grouped them round your little feet
In three again? Who left the sweet,
Faint breath of Spring upon your lips,
Her flush upon your petal tips?
Who brings you on this April day
From far off Sun-land, beams of May,
And warms the shivering baby shoots
That hide among your tender roots?
And, when the north wind came last week,
Who deftly pierced his puffy cheek,
And turned the flying frost he blew
Across the hills to balmy dew?
"And who?" She shook her dainty head
(Or did the wind pass by?) and said:
"The 'frail Anemone' has friends."
"And who?"—but there the story ends.

Our Story Teller.

The Heir of Paytons.

[CONTINUED.]

"Oh, Maud, how lovely! You dear good girl! How pretty they will look on the table!" exclaimed the happy little bride-expectant. "You must arrange them for me—you are so clever at arranging flowers. The table is all laid—we had dinner in the morning-room—such a cram!—mamma, Geoffrey, Mr. Dayrell, Laura and Alice, and myself. These two troublesome men appeared this morning, of course, because they were not wanted."

"Yes, Miss Denver," put in Captain Chaloner, laughing, "you ought to have heard how she abused me for my eagerness to see her. Dayrell thinks her a regular virago, and has kept out of her way ever since. Frank, come here and be introduced to your charge for to-morrow."

A sudden idea flashed across Maud's mind, and, glancing hastily at the tall figure that emerged slowly from the window, she was not surprised to find in Frank Dayrell the handsome stranger of Lady's Island. He recognized her directly, and ejaculated, "My water-nymph!" in a low voice that reached only Maud's ears; then, as Captain Chaloner introduced him, he said aloud, "I hope I shall meet with a kinder reception from Miss Denver than any I have yet had. Everybody whom I have yet seen or dared to approach has told me to go away."

With glowing cheeks Maud glanced quickly up to stop him, but the look on his face reassured her. She only was intended to understand the hidden meaning of his speech; and, when Ernie exclaimed, "No, Mr. Dayrell, I am the only person who has told you so," he laughed, and said gaily, "Ah, but that cut so very deep, Miss Villiers, that no other's smile can chase away the recollection of your frown!"

Maud did not like that speech.

"He is a regular London man," she thought; "he makes the same sort of sweet speech to every girl, and doesn't mean any of them. I'll take care not to believe anything he says to me;" and she moved off, saying aloud, "Well, Ernie, I'll go and arrange these on the table, then."

She entered the dining-room where the pretty breakfast was laid out, and was soon busily occupied in placing the flowers artistically in the vases before her. It was to be a very quiet wedding, for Lady Augusta was too well-bred to attempt to make any show on her small means; but Maud thought the room looked very pretty with the mixture of bright silver—a good deal of which Lady Denver had insisted on lending—the glasses, fruits, and flowers. Presently she heard somebody enter the room behind her, and Mr. Dayrell's voice said—

"Shall I be told to go away if I venture to come in here, Miss Denver, or may I come and render my mite of assistance?"

"If I told you the truth, I should say you ought not to come in here," replied Maud, angry with herself that the color would deepen in her cheeks, and bending over a vase to hide it. "This room is supposed to be quite private till the right moment arrives; but I'm afraid you won't go out if I tell you, and, as you have seen all that there is to see, you may as well remain, if you wish it."

"I certainly do wish it," he said, in a graver tone, "for I want to take this opportunity to tell you how very sorry I am for having startled you this afternoon. Will you really forgive me? It occurred to me afterwards who you must be, for Chaloner had spoken of you to me, and given me some sort of description of you—and I knew there were no Misses Denver ot Paytons except quite children. The three sons come first, and then the two little girls, one of whom is to make the fourth bridesmaid to-morrow. Am I not right?"

"Yes, quite," said Maud, in surprise. "How is it you know?"

"Ah, I know a good deal more!" he confessed, laughingly. "The eldest son's name is Arthur, and he is heir to the Baronetcy and the place--a slow, quiet, good-looking man of about four-and-twenty. Right again?"

"Yes," answered Maud, a shadow resting on her face, which his quick eyes detected, though he did not understand the cause; and, skillfully changing the subject, he led her on to talk as freely and gaily as if she had known him for years, and, to the great discomfort of the Misses Merivale, Ernie's cousins, who were vieing in their endeavors to subjugate the handsome Guardsman, he announced his intention of seeing her back to the Manor House, as Lady Denver's house was called.

What a delightful walk that was, strangers as they were, through the sweet, starlight June night; for Frank Dayrell, the favorite of London ladies, an adept in all the ways of winning hearts, was as fascinating to simple, country-bred Maud, as she, with her glowing beauty, her *naivete*, freshness, and thorough refinement, was to him.

Geoffrey Chaloner found his friend a patient listener to all his happiness that night, as they sauntered down to the village inn, and was almost nettled at the very short encomiums that he passed on the beautiful friend of his Ernie; while Frank Dayrell was equally surprised and angry to find that, for the first time in his life, he was kept awake long after midnight by a pair of violet eyes and the sweetest smile he had ever seen.

CHAPTER IV.

"Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here," and the solemn service began in the dim, quiet little country church, where the little party were assembled to witness the ceremony, the sacredness and terrible responsibility of which are so little recognized by the world in general. Thoughts crowded thick and fast upon Maud, as she stood in her white dress and veil behind her friend, making her feel cold and sick at heart as she reflected how soon she would be called upon to stand at the same altar, and make like vows before Heaven to a man whom she felt she did not and could not love. Soon it was all over. Ernestine Villiers had signed her maiden name for the last time, and the party drove back to the Cottage.

Lady Denver, who had declared herself totally unequal to the painful excitement of the ceremony, but had consented to appear at the breakfast, thought it consistent with her dignity to be late for that; and the guests and principals all felt equally annoyed as they waited in the drawing-room for the appearance of the great lady. Frank Dayrell was talking in his pleasant, well-bred manner to Arthur Denver, his eyes resting ever and anon on Maud, who sat near the window, gazing, with a world of sadness in her beautiful eyes, into the garden. After a while the young officer approached her.

"You look the picture of woe, Miss Denver," he said, smiling. "so I shall not apologize for intruding upon your meditations. Do young ladies always feel utterly miserable when their friends marry?"

"Not that I know of," answered Maud, laughing in spite of herself at his comical expression; "but Ernie Villiers has been my only friend, my only companion, and it will be very dull without her."

"You ought to be in town," he observed, "entering into the whirl of gaiety that is going on there now. Do you ever come up?"

"Never," she replied, shaking her head; "mamma says her health is not equal to the fatigue, and she will not let me go with anybody else."

"Well, you are not going to be dull to-day," he said, "for you are in my charge, and I don't approve of low spirits. Your cousin has just been kindly giving me permission to fish in the lake at Paytons. I have got a week's leave, and mean to ruralize to refresh my faded complexion." He glanced slyly at the clear, glowing face before him, and then rose and offered her his arm as Lady Denver entered the room and a general move was made towards the breakfast-room.

Maud was enjoying, a good deal more than wise, the murmured conversation of the handsome young officer. Arthur Denver, on the same side of the table, saw nothing of her deepening color, happy smiles, and lowered eyes, but his father did, and there was a peculiarly amiable, bland look on his face as he rose to make a speech, the closing words of which were—

"I hope, my dear friends, that we shall all meet again in two months' time to celebrate the happy day which is to make my dear niece Maud my daughter-in-law."

Every eye turned towards Maud, who, with flashing eyes and crimson cheeks, exclaimed, hurriedly—

"Uncle Horace, you have no right—" And then, meeting the cold, angry gaze of her mother's eyes fixed upon her, she stopped short, the color fading from her face and leaving her so ashy-pale that Frank Dayrell, in alarm, hastily poured her out a glass of wine. Ernie, with ready tact, rose from the table, saying she must go and dress for her journey, and, calling Maud to help her, she left the room. As the door closed behind them, Lady Denver languidly remarked—

"I am afraid dear Maud inherits my peculiarly nervous, shy disposition. She shrinks so foolishly from all allusion to her marriage except when we are alone together. I wish she would learn more self-control. She is terribly impulsive, but it springs from such a warm, loving heart that I do not like to check her."

If that remark was intended to deceive strangers, it failed grievously as far as Frank Dayrell was concerned, for he had caught the look that the fond mother had bestowed on her daughter, and had a shrewd suspicion of the real state of affairs.

"The old humbug is going to sell her beautiful daughter to that dull automaton because he has the good luck to be heir to the family plate and estate," he thought, as, lazily puffing at a cigar, he stretched his long legs on the lawn beneath the friendly branches of a sweeping cedar which completely hid him from view; "and it's a great deal too bad. She's far too good for such a fate—and I would do something to save her from it. I'd marry her myself if I might, but old Dignity Dieaway would have me turned out of the house neck and crop if I offered tenderest devotion and my few hundreds per annum in place of the heir-apparent and his thousands. Poor girl, how lovely she looked when she fired up at the grinning old rascal! I should like to try if I can do anything to help poor little Maud. But I must be very careful, or I shall get a heartache for life. It's ill playing with edged tools."

* * * * * * * *

Frank Dayrell stayed at Thornycroft, and went every day to fish in the lake at Paytons, and Maud went as usual—perhaps a little oftener than usual—to her favorite haunt, both refusing to analize the sensation of happiness which made their hearts so light and their pulses quicken when they met. Certainly fate did all in her power to augment the growing mischief, for Arthur Denver was called away from home suddenly by the illness of an intimate friend, and Lady Denver, declaring herself quite knocked up by the excitement of the wedding, took to her bed-room, leaving Maud at liberty to follow her own devices undisturbed and unquestioned. Her uncle Horace, having no notion that the handsome young guardsman was still in the neighborhood—for Frank, for reasons best known to himself, did not appear in church on Sunday—never troubled his sagacious head about his niece's goings-on. So the two met day after day through the glorious summer days, reading together, talking, sitting for hours on the cool, lonely island, with not a living creature near to mark the looks of intense devotion that beamed from his eyes and made her cheeks glow and her lips quiver in their happy smiles, or to see how reluctantly their hands parted when they had the slightest excuse for meeting, and all the many signs of that all-powerful master who, the more he is opposed and thwarted, is the more determined to be "still the lord of all."

So the week of Frank's leave glided by, and the day of his departure came. Maud did not dare question the dreadful sinking at her heart which made her hurry half an hour earlier than usual to the spot where her boat was fastened. Early as she was, he was there before her, pacing to and fro with restless step, and a pale face into which he could not force a semblance of ease and gaiety. After a few, low, hurried words of greeting, to which she could not reply, they rowed in silence to the island, and Maud stood watching his trembling fingers as they lashed the boat to its accustomed tree. Then he stood up, took off his hat, and throwing it on the ground, passed his hand through the short curls that hung over his damp brow.

"Wednesday has come at last, Maud," he said, in tones that trembled in spite of himself—she scarcely noticed that he addressed her by her Christian name. "I've got just an hour before I say good-bye to you for ever. Can it be possible that this time last week I did not know you, and now—" He stopped abruptly and turned away, walking up and down the little beach as he had been doing when she had first seen him.

Maud made no reply. She was looking through dazzling tears at the still, shining waters.

"What a fool and madman I was to stay on," he said, half aloud, "when I knew that I had no right to love you, that you belonged to another man! Maud, can you forgive me? I shall be punished heavily enough, heaven knows. Only say you forgive me for having learned to love you as I do."

He paused before her, and took her cold hands, but Maud could not speak, while great tears chased each other down her cheeks in quick succession. For one second Frank Dayrell struggled hard to regain his self control, and then the barriers all broke down, and, clasping her in his arms, he pressed passionate kisses on her wet, burning face.

"Maud, my own darling," he exclaimed, angrily, "it shall not be! We will not be parted. You love me, and have no right to be another man's wife. Brave them all and be mine. I will face their anger and take all the blame—only give me leave to go straight to your mother and ask for you for my wife. Will you, my darling? You cannot be your cousin's now, for you love me."

"No, I cannot be his wife," sobbed poor Maud; "I would rather die. But they will never let me be yours. To speak of it would bring me only endless misery and reproaches, and you all sorts of insults. You must leave me, and try to forget me—it will not be difficult in your gay life—and I—well, I would rather love you and be miserable than never have known you!" And she smiled a sad, tearful smile that wrung Frank's heart.

In vain he pleaded, urging the utter misery for both in parting thus, and he ended by saying—

"Two days hence you will be more easily induced, so I will leave you to announce to Lady Denver that you are determined not to marry your cousin, and on Friday evening I shall return to see if you will do as I wish. Can you meet me at nine o'clock in the wood at the back of your house, under the blasted oak? You can come out through the garden gate without anybody being the wiser."

To this Maud agreed, though with reluctance; but anything was better than parting forever. Then they returned to the shore; Frank hurried back to the "Bell," where a fly was waiting to convey him to the station, and Maud went home, realizing as she went the utter blank that life was now that he was gone. Lady Denver was down stairs, seated on the couch, and Maud read displeasure on the thin features before the words came.

"Maud, I don't approve of your being out all day long in this heat. Arthur has been here, and was disappointed at finding you had not stayed at home to receive him."

"I am very glad of it," returned Maud, coolly, though her heart beat fast. "It is time that Arthur recogized the fact that I have no wish to see him. I did not know he had returned home; but if I had, I should have gone out on purpose to avoid him."

"Maud!" Lady Denver's cold, steel-blue eyes flashed fire. "Is that the way to speak of your future husband?"

"Arthur Denver will never be my husband," replied Maud, in a voice her mother had never yet heard; "you and uncle Horace may deceive yourselves as you like, but at the very alter I will repeat the same thing."

Lady Denver was beyond hysterics now. She felt that they would be thrown away, and recognized a determination that she was unable to alter.

"Very good," she returned, haughtily. "We shall see what your uncle says to this. Perhaps you are not aware that I have complete power over the money your father left you—and not one penny of it shall ever be yours except as the wife of your cousin. Mark my words."

"I was aware of that," said Maud, quietly, and the conversation ended.

Lady Denver said no more to her daughter; she felt an inward conviction that it would be useless—that for once her will was not paramount. She sent a note to Mr. Horace Denver directly after luncheon, requesting him to come to her as soon as possible. Bland and smiling, he appeared very soon; bland and smiling he listened to the account of the interview, though an occasional nervous twitch of the eyelids showed that all within was not quite as serene as his outward appearance.

"I can read the riddle, my dear sister," he said, as he ceased, rubbing his plump white hands caressingly over each other. "There is a strong influence at work under the surface, and I know what that influence is. My niece has been caught by the handsome face and smooth tongue of a fortune-hunter. You may possibly have noticed, at the wedding breakfast last week, the young man who sat next to Maud, Mr. Dayrell—a friend of Captain Chaloner's and his 'best man.' That young man was most pointed in his attentions to Maud all day, and looked exceedingly annoyed when I purposely alluded to her engagement to my son. I discovered to-day, by chance, that he has been staying in the neighborhood till to-day, lodging at the 'Bell' Inn, and fishing every day, though with very little success, in the lake at Paytons, Arthur having given him leave. Maud, you say, has been out every day and all day; and I have not a doubt that they have spent the greater part of their time together. Maud, I fear, has taken a fancy to this fellow, for he is more than common good-looking; and he, hearing she is to have a large fortune, has been trying to induce her to refuse to marry Arthur that he himself may have the satisfaction of appropriating her money. This is my reading of her refusal to obey your wishes and become the wife of Arthur."

Lady Denver's thin form positively shook with anger.

"He shall never have her," she exclaimed—"never! Or, if he does, he shall take a penniless wife! I will leave every penny of the money away from her. It is mine, and I can do as I choose with it."

"No, I fear not," remarked Mr. Denver, with a sugary smile. "I fear you have no power to leave it away from Maud. It is yours for life, but it is left positively to her at your death. No, we must go another way to work. To tell her this would be to drive her to become this man's wife directly. We must work on her feelings—paint Arthur's despair and your happiness—and impress on her that no good can come of a marriage that is to break the hearts of all who love her. Meanwhile I will try to discover something in this young man's character or history that will induce her to give up all thoughts of him and return to her duty. Do you approve?"

Lady Denver did approve, or rather transferred the management of the whole affair to Mr. Denver's hands; and that gentleman betook himself with a sad, sweet smile to Maud, who was sitting in the garden, utterly dejected and hopeless. Every argument, every picture of the woe she was bringing on all around her, proved, to her uncle's surprise and disappointment, utterly futile. Maud gave him but one answer.

"I will never be Arthur's wife. Beyond that, I do not choose to say a word. Whether I marry another man or not is no concern of yours."

This was hardly the deference and respect she ought to have shown her uncle; but Maud was in no mood to be deferential or respectful to any one.

CHAPTER V.

The days crept on miserably to poor Maud, for her mother took every means of showing her that she might expect no peace in life until she had withdrawn her refusal to become Arthur's wife. Friday evening came, and to her dismay her uncle Horace made his appearance just before dinner. Maud's cheeks flamed as he entered the room, for the thought flashed across her mind that he had discovered Frank's return, and had come to watch her. But no look of annoyance or watchfulness was to be seen on the pale fat face with its unvarying smile.

"It is very chilly this evening," he ejaculated, rubbing his hands together; "the wind must be in the east. Maud, my dear child, you are unwise to sit by that open window."

"He means to prevent my going out this evening," thought Maud. "He has found out that Frank is here. But I'll not be bullied and watched by him."

"I do not find it cold, uncle," she said, aloud; and I am very strong. I never catch cold." But Mr. Denver was not to be baffled.

"Never catch cold!" he repeated, lifting his hands. "Surely you forgot, dear. Your complexion is of that brilliant order which betrays delicacy of the lungs. Be persuaded, and close the window."

Maud could hardly repress a smile as the soft west wind fanned her face; but fearing to arouse his suspicion, she rose in silence and took a seat away from the window, conscious at the time of a keen glance of scrutiny from the pale gray eyes that followed her every movement. She knew now that he had heard of Frank's arrival, and intended to prevent her seeing him, and during dinner she sat silent and absorbed, endeavoring to think of some plan to elude his vigilance. It was scarcely half past eight when the two ladies left the dining room—much too soon to go to the meeting place; and when her uncle rejoined them, she knew that all escape would be hopeless. It must be before he came; and, after waiting a few minutes to drink her coffee, she rose to leave the room. But it was too late, for at that instant her uncle's smooth face appeared.

"It was really too dull to remain in there all alone," he said, "so I have ventured to join you at once. Ah, how chilly it is!" and, with a slight shiver, he approached the window and closed it.

Maud took no notice of this action by word or look, but her heart beat very fast, for she considered that she was being thwarted. She felt his keen eyes on her as she sat quietly stitching away in her easy chair, and almost determined to rise boldly and leave the room, daring her uncle to follow her; but a secret conviction that he would do so kept her back. Presently the man servant entered with a fresh supply of coffee, and she took a second cup. With a sudden movement she tilted half of it on her lap.

"How awkward of me!" she exclaimed, in a vexed tone. "I hope it will not stain. Luckily it is a dark silk." Then rising, she left the room to have it sponged. That was the work of a few moments, and the clock struck nine as it was finished. Then, with a quick step, she descended the stairs to the servants' offices, and, unseen by anyone, gained the library, opened the long window and was out in the garden. With frantic speed she hurried down the shady walk to the garden gate, and breathless and panting reached the blasted oak as Frank, at a more leisurely pace, approached it.

"Maud, my darling," he exclaimed, as he put his arm around her, "what is the matter? Why have you run so? It is only now striking nine."

"I know," gasped Maud, "but uncle Horace is dining with us, and he knows or suspects. He tried hard to keep me in, but I managed to escape; and now I must not stay. Oh, Frank, they are so very angry because I will not marry Arthur! They have discovered that you have been staying here; and mamma says that you are a wicked fortune-hunter, and will give me up if you know that she has power over my money. I was too angry to answer her."

"I am much obliged to her ladyship," said Frank Dayrell, his handsome face flushing with anger. "I'll prove to her yet that she is slightly mistaken. Return to London with me, Maud, and I'll get a special license and marry you straight off. I must go back to-morrow night, for I'm on duty on Sunday, and I cannot leave you to endure all their bullying. It will pay Lady Dignity out nicely to find that her daughter has eloped. Will you, Maud? Do you love me enough for that?"

But Maud shrank back, alarmed and shocked.

"Oh, no, I cannot do that!" she returned, pleadingly. "Do not ask me. We must wait until I can induce mamma to consent. But I must go now, or uncle Horace will come to look for me."

"Uncle Horace be hanged for a meddling old idiot?" exclaimed her companion. "Maud, this shall not go on. You must meet me again. I will be by your boat at five o'clock to-morrow evening, and shall expect you to come and say you are ready to dare them all and come back with me. If you refuse I shall ask your mother openly for you, and tell her that we mean to marry, whether they like it or not."

Maud laughed, though the tears were in her eyes, and then fled back to the house and reached her room undiscovered. Hastily smoothing her hair and pausing to regain her breath, she went down stairs. As she entered, Mr. Denver looked up keenly, but Maud quietly resumed her seat, and he made no remark. As he wished her good-night, he said, sweetly—

"I hope to hear before long, my dear niece, that this refactory mood, so unworthy of you, so unlike yourself, has passed away, and that you do not intend for a momentary whim to break the heart and blight the happiness of my poor boy. Think better of it, dear child, and be sure it will bring you more happiness than any wayward course can."

"I am the best judge of what will be for my own happiness, thank you, uncle Horace," returned Maud, coldly. "I do not intend to alter my determination."

Mr. Denver sighed softly and shook his head in gentle sorrow as he slowly left the room.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Denver, on finding that Frank Dayrell had started off, after an early breakfast—for he was not ashamed to go down to the "Bell" and, by gossiping with the landlady, elicit these facts—rod in hand, for a fishing excursion over the hills to a famous stream several miles off, was thrown off his guard, and unaware that the young officer intended returning to London that evening, allowed Maud to follow her own inclinations, and went off with his wife to call on some distant neighbors. But, as a slight precaution, he said to Arthur at breakfast—

"I wish you would take your gun this afternoon, Arthur, and try to shoot a few young rabbits. There are so many in the park—and they do a great deal of damage in the garden."

Arthur promised, and his father left him.

With a heavy heart and slow step Maud wended her way at the appointed hour towards the spot where her lover awaited her. Life looked very dark before her—for she felt that matters could not go on as at present. She would not consent to any more clandestine meetings—and none other would be allowed, as she knew too well; hence her heart was heavy and her eyes were brimming with unshed tears as she went to meet her lover for the last time. As she neared the spot, the report of a gun close by and a wild scream of agony made her stop short and then dart forward with the speed of a deer. What a sight met her eyes! On the ground, pale and lifeless, the dark blood oozing from his side, lay Frank Dayrell, his still white face not more ghastly in hue than that of Arthur Denver, who was standing gazing at him, the gun in his hand still smoking from the recent discharge. As Maud reached them he stared violently and exclaimed, eagerly—

"It was an accident—I swear it! I would rather have shot myself."

But Maud did not hear him. With a low moan she dropped down on the ground and lifted the heavy, helpless head on her lap, with trembling fingers smoothing the short fair curls back from the white brow, and rocking to and fro in unspeakable sorrow. Arthur gazed at her with a quivering face.

"Heaven knows I never meant it, Maud!" he cried, hoarsely. "I would change places with him only too gladly. I am no murderer!"

She never looked at him—did not seem to hear him—but sat quietly moan-

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ing; and Arthur, unable to bear the sight any longer, said, hurriedly—

"I will go for help. He may not be dead."

He went, and Maud was left alone with that terribly still, lifeless form—but only for a few minutes. Arthur soon returned with two men bearing a hurdle, on which they laid poor Frank, and slowly made their way to the house, Maud following with a white woe-begone face that wrung her cousin's heart. At the door they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Denver returning from their drive; and for once the former forgot his sweet expression as he gasped forth—

"Good heaven, Arthur, what has happened?"

"I have shot him," replied his son, in a low, hoarse voice. "Send for a doctor at once."

The wretched father wrung his hands in wild distress, while Mrs. Denver woman like, forgot her horror and fear until she had obeyed her son's injunction and despatched a servant for a doctor, and seen the wounded man laid in bed to await the medical man's arrival. He soon appeared, and breathlessly they awaited his verdict.

"Not dead yet," it came at last, after a careful examination—"scarcely likely to live through the night, though. Send for his friends."

Maud heard with dry eyes and quiet face, though her heart felt like a lump of ice.

"He has a mother," she said, as those near her gazed at one another in bewilderment, knowing nothing of his family or friends. "She lives in London—Chester street, Grosvenor Place. Telegraph for her, for he is sure to ask for her if he recovers his senses. She is his only relative."

The telegram was despatched, none questioning Maud as to her knowledge of all this; and then a hush fell over the house, and stealthy footsteps crept over the well-carpeted stairs and passages, and Maud sat alone in the drawing room with her overwhelming sorrow, while those who had any appetite went in to dinner. Sir Arthur came to her at last, and took her cold, clammy hand in his, as he said, gently—

"My poor child, this is indeed sad, but we must hope for the best."

"Have you seen him?" asked Maud, lifting her heavy eyes to her uncle's face. "May I go to him?"

"That cannot be," he replied, shaking his head. "But I will go and see him, if you like, and tell you whether he is sensible, and what I think of him."

"Yes, please"—wearily. "I will come to the door with you."

He made no objection, and they went together to the door of the room where the wounded man lay. There Sir Arthur left Maud, who stood listening with quick, short breath to the low groans of pain within. Presently he returned, very pale, and with a look of deep distress on his face. He led Maud back to the drawing room, and closing the door, said abruptly—

"He is not sensible. I cannot say there is any hope—but it is in heaven's hands. Tell me whose son he is and all you know about him. Who is his mother?"

"A widow," replied Maud, sadly and drearily. "He is her only child, and his father died before he can remember. He was an officer—a Mr. Dayrell. I know no more."

Sir Arthur made no reply, but pacing the room with rapid steps, remained deep in thought. Then, saying hurriedly, "I will send your aunt to you," he left the room, and, telling Mrs. Denver to go to Maud, shut himself up in his room for the rest of the evening.

(To be Continued.)

APRIL.—April is sometimes represented as a girl clothed in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorne buds; holding in one hand primroses and violets, and in the other the zodiacal sign, Taurus, or the bull, into which constellation the sun enters during the month. It has been prettily described as being "the most juvenile, the most feminine, and the sweetest month of all the year"—partly because it ushers in smiling May, and partly for its own sake, so far as anything can be valuable without reference to anything else. It is, to May and June, what sweet fifteen in the age of woman is to passion-stricken eighteen and perfect two-and-twenty. It is worth two Mays, because it tells tales of May in every sigh that it breathes, and every tear that it lets fall. It is the harbinger, the promise, the foretaste of all the beauties that are to follow it—of all and more—of all the delights of summer, and all the pomp, the pride and circumstance of glorious autumn. It is fraught with beauties that no other month can bring before us, and

"It brings a glass which shows us many more."

It is one sweet alternation of smiles, and sighs, and tears—and tears, and sighs and smiles, 'till it is consummated, at last, in the open laughter of May.

April, or, to use its Latin term, *Aprilis*, is derived from the verb apeiers, which signifies to open, or set forth, because seeds germinate, and at this season flowers begin to blow; yet an authority affirms that it is derived from a Greek word signifying *aphrilis*, or descended from Venus, or born of the foam of the sea, because Romulus dedicated the month to Venus, the goddess of Beauty and the mother of Love. This may be the real derivation, but the former is the more natural, notwithstanding that the first of April was held in high repute by the Roman ladies. On this day the widows and virgins assembled in the temple of Vivile Fortune, and disclosing their personal deformities, prayed to conceal them from their husbands. The Roman ladies also performed ablutions under myrtle trees, covering themselves with its leaves, and offering sacrifices to Venus. This latter custom originated in the mythological story of Venus, drying her wetted hair by the river side, being surprised by satyrs, and to escape their prying eyes, hid herself among the myrtle trees.

But let us not immitate the peeping satys, but go to the green fields, watch the young lambs, and gaze upon the fast budding green foliage surrounding the modest church in the distance. It has often been remarked that the great charm of April, the true spring month of the year, is undoubedly the infinite green which pervades it everywhere, and which we had best gaze our fill at while we may, as it lasts but a little while—changing in a few weeks into a variety of shades and tints, that are equivalent to so many different colors. It is this, and the budding forth of every living member of the vegetable world, after its long winter death, that in fact constitutes the spring. The eye feels cheered by the all-pervading hue,—

"For daily now descends the solar beam,
And the warm earth seems in a walking dream;
Insects creep out, leaves burst, and flowers rise,
And birds enchant the woods, and wing the skies."

Duty of Jury Commissioners.

On Monday a week, for the second time, the array of jurors drawn for the Huntingdon court was quashed on the ground of neglect on the part of the Jury Commissioners to perform their duties, and thus that county has already paid some two thousand dollars for learning a very little law. In this, as in the former case, it was the counsel of Cresswell A. Reese, indicted for the murder of Dr. J. A. Shade, who succeeded in postponing the ends of justice. Several reasons were given, of which the following was sustained by the court:

4th. That no list containing the name, occupation and residence of every person placed in the jury wheel from which the jurors to serve in said Court of Oyer and Terminer for the present term were drawn was never kept, placed, or filed of record in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, certified as required by section 34 of the act of 18th March, 1874, nor was any such list ever placed in the office.

The Judge then directed the wheel to be refilled, a new jury drawn, and a special court to be held on the 11th June for the trial of Reese.

If you wish to sleep well, eat sparingly of late suppers. Avoid all arguments or contested subjects near night, as these are likely to have a bad effect upon one who is troubled with sleeplessness at night. Avoid having too much company. Many persons become so excited with the meeting of friends that sleep departs for a time. There is probably nothing better, after cultivating a tranquil mind, than exercise in the open air. By observing these simple rules, sleeplessness, in the majority of instances, may be wholly cured.

Mr. Smalley, who is sent to Louisiana by the New York *Tribune* to write up the facts there, says under the date of April 3: "First—The Packard government has the best if not the only *de jure* title. Second—That the Nicholls government exercises complete de facto authority throughout the state." Thus it appears the only true state government is supplemented by one upheld in opposition to it by violence. This being the open opinion of an observer, he says the Commission will report "that Packard has the best title, but that the interests of the state and nation required that Nicholls should be left in possession!". That is to say: Whenever a force is capable of overturning a legal state government, then such successful revolutionists must be recognized. And this reduces us to the condition of Mexico at once.

The watchman of the First National Bank of West Chester, Chester county, while passing from the post-office to the bank with a number of valuable papers and a considerable sum of money in his possession, on Friday, was attacked by two persons who attempted to wrest the papers and money from his hands. Two policemen were attracted to the spot, when one of the thieves was arrested and the robbery frustrated.

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and raising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head and all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin, and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails; or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing a 3-cent stamp for return of same. Kunkel's Worm syrup is used for children or adults, with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it, and try it. 15-4t

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

FOR SALE.

A FULL-BLOODED ALDERNEY HEIFER CALF, eight weeks old. Also one full blooded Alderney BULL CALF, three weeks old. They are from imported stock. 17-3t A. S. VALENTINE.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELSE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 41-3tf

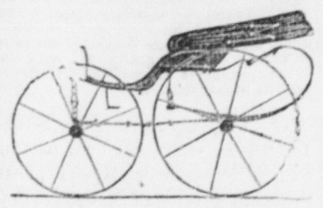
Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH, Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that,

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

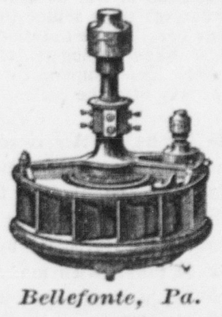
by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-10-tf

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring.
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER, Bellefonte, Pa. 8-13-1y

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Propr.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

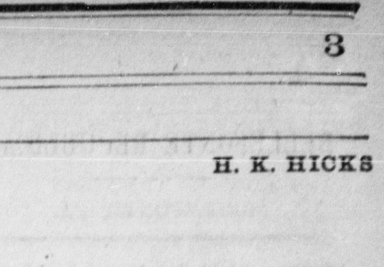
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES



FAIRBANKS.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Over 300 Modifications.

TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS

FAIRBANKS & EWING.

715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to J. & J. Harris)

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & STOVES,

No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

January 1, 1877.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

DIVORCES

Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 13 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 8 & 9, 132 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. 13 4m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

COL. O. H. IRISH, of Nebraska, who has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of engraving and Printing, was formerly a resident of the western part of Pennsylvania, and was a cousin, we believe, of the late Senator Irish.

THE Lock Haven *Enterprise* copies our article on the *premature* appointment of delegates to the state convention, and makes the following comments:

"We think our county committee should take action on the same. There is much wholesome truth contained in the article, and if the energies of officials were devoted to the preliminary organization of the party in the wards and townships, instead of useing them to satisfy inordinate desire to be the representatives of the party in nominating conferences and state committees, our party would be a better organization and much better fitted for active work."

All we have said upon this subject has been with a view to the best interest of the party, "with malice towards none and charity for all." We do not like what is called a "set up." If a course of policy is right it is the duty of party leaders to inform the people and instruct them, for it is from them that they must obtain the power. We do not like to see men exceed their authority and then go back to their constituents with the lame excuse that they thought it was for the best. The people wish and ought to be the judges in this matter. The party in Clinton county has become divided and it is the party leaders who are accountable for it. There are never divisions in the party when the leaders deal honestly and justly with the people. Now, if the leaders of the party in that county, desire to be worthy of the name, they will at once heal all differences. The very fact that there is trouble there shows a want of ability on the part of some men whom we could name if we were disposed to do so.

Financial Aspects of the War.

A remarkable event has occurred. Two nations, both strictly bankrupt, have commenced a war in which failure of credit must bring defeat to either. Turkey, in chronic and hopeless bankruptcy, after a prolonged and extraordinary effort, recently succeeded in raising only $2,000,000 from its subjects. Russia, according to the statement of a St. Petersburg journal telegraphed on Saturday, must choose between a foreign loan to be effected, if at all, at a probable loss of forty per cent., and an enormous inflation of a currency already rapidly depreciating. From its nature, the war must be a very costly one. Turkey has to fortify and guard a frontier of hundreds of miles in Europe to protect itself against assault from the rear in Asia, and to maintain in constant efficiency a navy strong enough to prevent Russian operations by the Black sea. Russia, whose naval inferiority on that sea is in one sense a financial advantage, is thereby compelled to reach Turkish territory by long and difficult routes, over which transportation will be enormously costly. If Russian credit is the better, where neither can be called good, the cost of war to Russia must be far greater than to Turkey, fighting with supplies actually at hand or relatively near. Apparently the struggle is to be one of gold and credit rather than one of blood and iron.

European capitalists have already lost so heavily in Turkish bonds that at first it might seem certain that the Porte would be speedily overwhelmed in financial seas. But empty bladders swim long, and confessed and complete bankruptcy has its advantages. In every market of Europe there are powerful lenders who must bear enormous losses if Turkey fails, but may win enormous gains if the Porte can be sustained until some new turn in the diplomatic kaleidoscope brings intervention of other European powers. The vital fact in all this business is that no other nation in Europe dares to see the Greek cross at Constantinople. Austria knows that it would mean the loss of her eastern territories and the dismemberment of an empire founded upon the enforced submission of heterogeneous races. England and France have buried traditional hostilities and thrown away many lives and millions of money in arresting the Russian march. Jealousies temporarily silenced by the fresh recollection of Bulgarian atrocities will surely revive when Russia begins to gain ground. All this the keen capitalists of Europe know, and if, by throwing good money after bad, and backing the Turk until the change in European diplomacy appears, they can hope for vast gains, they may risk much. Hope of pecuniary gains to result from dismemberment of the Union, much more than any sympathy, led British capitalists to throw away money in Confederate bonds.

Russia has in its favor the general confidence of capitalists in its final success. Napoleon's prediction that in fifty years Europe might be "all Cossack" betrayed a presentiment powerful even then, and by no means weakened by more recent events. The stubbornness of Russian troops is known. Modern improvements have partly removed the great barriers of distance which once separated other nations from two millions of obdurate fighting men. The Russian debt, moreover, was largely incurred in improvements which add permanently to the resources of the nation. But that debt amounts to $1,500,000,000; the last popular loan was not successful, and war probably means for Russia not only a great increase of debt abroad but an enormous forced loan by inflation of a currency which is even now sinking rapidly in purchasing power.

On each side religious enthusiasm will be employed to fill the coffers of rulers as well as the ranks of armies. Loans will be taken, advances made and taxes endured with a fierce determination on both sides. The Christian and the Moslem will pay as well as fight, with a zeal which may have an incalculable effect upon the resources of the combatants. Economically speaking, neither nation is fitted for the highest tests of endurance; the distribution of wealth is not such as to encourage either Government to rely upon enormous popular loans such as sustained the United States in its struggle with rebellion. On either side the national enthusiasm will be strongly enlisted, the Russian to accomplish the cherished ambition of many generations, and the Turkish to save from utter extinction Moslem rule in Europe. But the potent spell of religious fanaticism will be needed to make popular offerings suffice for a struggle of any considerable duration, and in the end, unless surpassing generalship brings a speedy issue, superiority of foreign credit may turn the scale.—[New York Tribune.

As far as we Americans are concerned, we have very little except a money interest in the fight. The stories that are told about the persecutions of the Christians by the Turks must be taken with many grains of allowance, and when we come to know that the Christians in Turkey are taking sides with the Turkish government in this quarrel, it does not look as though they thought they could better their condition by substituting the tyranny of Turkey for the tyranny of Russia. It looks to us very much like a war for conquest, and a war for nothing else; but it is by no means certain how it may end. Before six months have passed away every nation in Europe may have become involved in the struggle.

Additional Locals.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON THE POOR HOUSE QUESTION.—Last week everyone about the Court House was so busy in court that we were not able to give the result of the election on the poor house question. We give it below, and, as will be seen, the people have voted against it by a large majority. We know a great many who voted against it on the ground that it would only make another chance for official plundering, and so the county will continue to pay out $35,000 per year rather than run the risk of trying any new experiments:

DISTRICTS.	FOR.	AGST.
Bellefonte N. W.	128	11
" S. W.	78	17
" W.W.	36	4
Milesburg Bor.	77	2
Unionville "	36	7
Howard "	22	35
Philipsburg "	77	11
Benner	12	134
Boggs	183	10
Burnside	8	21
Curtin	20	19
College	5	212
Ferguson old	11	150
" new	3	115
Gregg	...	310
Half Moon	11	78
Haines	7	275
Harris	2	180
Howard	51	38
Huston	110	1
Liberty	75	9
Marion	2	81
Miles	...	284
Patton	5	107
Penn	...	263
Potter	1	361
Rush	59	4
Snow Shoe	112	3
Spring	91	73
Taylor	74	1
Union	76	4
Walker	8	174
Worth	130	1
Total	1510	3003
Maj. Against		1493.

——A. S. Valentine, of this place, has for the past few years made an effort to improve the stock of this section by securing full blooded Jersey Alderny stock. Last week he sold to Mr. Grove, of Danville—one of the largest manufacturers of iron in the State, and very wealthy—a beautiful heifer calf of the Alderny breed, full blooded. Two years ago he sold one to Judge Gamble, of Jersey Shore, and last year he sold one to Mr. Null, of Philipsburg. These calves were herd-book stock, and of course sold for a large price. Every farmer would consult his own interest by keeping the best stock, as they cost no more to keep, and when sold they bring a good price.

——The Pennsylvania Commissioners of Fisheries have appointed the following persons Fish Wardens for Centre county, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the State for the better protection of brook trout and black bass. They are required, by virtue of their office, to prosecute all persons who may violate the laws enacted as aforesaid:

Spring Township.—Amos Mullin, Luther Shreckingrof, Harry Griffith, John Markle.
Liberty Township.—Samuel Bechdel, Harry Croskey.
Boggs Township.—Wm. Marks, Archibald Bathurst, Austin Curtin.
Howard Township.—John A. Woodward, William Leathers.

For the benefit of those interested we make the following extract from the laws in relation to fish:

SECTION 18. No person shall kill or expose to sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any salmon or speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June and July, and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of ten dollars for each salmon or trout so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 23. In any the inland waters of this State, inhabited by speckled trout or black bass, it shall not be lawful to catch or kill fish by means of any net, or device in the nature thereof, the meshes or open spaces in which shall be less than three inches, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall authorize the catching of speckled trout by means of any device save only by a rod hook and line, except for propagation in other waters.

SEC. 24. No person shall catch any speckled trout, black bass or other fish in any of the waters of this State, by shutting or drawing off any portion of said waters, or by dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein when the waters shall be wholly or in part drawn off, except by order of the State Fishery Commissioners; and it shall not be lawful for any one to place, or cause to be placed, in any of the streams of this Commonwealth, any torpedo, giant powder, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance, with intent to catch any fish aforesaid; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

——Very high prices are being paid for wheat, corn, rye and oats in exchange for cash or Cayuga plaster at the grain elevator of Shortlidge & Co.

——There's death in the pot. A New York chemist has been analyzing enameled iron pots, called marbleized ironware, and gives the following as the result: Recent enameled iron vessels, called "marbleized ironware," have been coming into extensive use in this city in form of teapots, milkpans, dippers, spoons and various other forms. Our state chemist, Dr. Hayes, has analyzed several specimens and found the enamel to contain lead and arsenic in very dangerous proportions. Sauces, sour milk, tea and water even take the poison. A friend of mine has a wife quite sick, who has been having her breakfast prepared in one of those dishes. Another friend narrowly escaped the same thing. I came very near having my own buckwheat cakes baked in one of them. The ware is very handsome, is manufactured in New York city, and is coming into extensive use. It is quite liable to be found in our kitchens, and in the kitchens of our restaurants and hotels, and of all the poisonous things which now enter our food, drink, medicines and wall paper which adorn our houses, it is one of the most dangerous. I think it my duty to publish this information, with the hope that it may attract the attention of the press generally and stop the sale of those wares not only here but elsewhere.

——We were pleased to have Mr. W. H. Snyder, of the L. C. & T. railroad engineer corps, who has charge of the road in the mountains, call in to see us on Monday. Mr. Snyder informs us that the Paddy mountain bridge was to have been completed on Friday last, and the construction train to pass over it on Saturday with material for track laying to the next bridge, about a mile distant, which bridge, with the one at Beaver Dam, would require some three weeks in construction, when track laying will continue to Spring Mills. No regular trains will be run until the track is completed to Spring Mills, as this would interfere with the construction train, which has frequent short trips to make every day. The road will be completed to Spring Mills by the first of July, when regular trains will be run. A turn-table is to be erected at Spring Mills. The station houses at Coburn (Forks) and Spring Mills, will contain ticket and freight offices and two passenger appartments each.—[Reporter.

——The great place to go for hardware is at the immense store of Thomas A. Hicks & Bro. They have the largest, most complete assortment of everything generally found in a hardware store to be found outside of Philadelphia, and sell at the very lowest prices. Builders will consult their own interests by calling upon them before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Thomas A. Hicks has been in the hardware business, and is acknowledged to be the sharpest buyer in the county, and it does not require much shrewdness to see at a glance that the man who can buy close can sell low.

——Call and see the splendid assortment of hardware at the store of Thos. A. Hicks & Bro., on Alleghany street. You will find them very gentlemanly and obliging, and they will show their goods and not charge you a cent if you do not want to buy. But the difficulty is that everything is so nice that you cannot help buying when once you have seen the goods.

——The Central State Normal School will open at Lock Haven for a summer term of twelve weeks, beginning May 14th, with a full corps of professors. Students desiring to attend should apply at once to the principal, Prof. S. N. Raub, Lock Haven, Pa. 17-3t

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, '77.

The "settlement" in South Carolina and Louisiana has resulted in seating the Democratic state officers beyond any chance of ousting them until the expiration of their several terms, as fixed by law; but it is likely that the struggle of the various aspirants for seats in the United States Senate will be inaugurated as soon as it shall have been fairly organized in extra session next June. The status of the different candidates is stated here substantially as follows:

David T. Corbin and M. C. Butler, who was suddenly elevated from obscurity to the topmost wave of popularity by his exploits at Hamburg, July 4, 1876, are the Republican and Democratic candidates from South Carolina. The former was elected December 12 by the Chamberlain legislature, having a majority of all members declared elected by the state canvassing board, in both branches. Butler was declared elected December 19 by the so-called Wallace (Hampton) legislature, which had at the time but 79 members (including both Representatives and Senators), many of them deserters from the Chamberlain body, who had previously voted for Corbin. It is everywhere conceded that, even if it had a legal House, there was no pretense to a legal Senate. The Louisiana legislature organized on the first Monday in January with a full quorum in both Houses. Kellogg was elected on Wednesday of the following week by the legislature in joint assembly, having more than a majority of all Representatives and Senators declared elected by the returning board; and it is admitted on all hands that, if that board was a constitutional body, the title of Kellogg is perfect. The legislature maintained its legal quorum during the sixty days' session, to which it was constitutionally limited. Only within the past two weeks has the Nicholls' legislature had a quorum of returning board members, and only secured it at last when it became apparent that Packard would not be sustained by the federal authorities. The decisions of the Supreme Court have been uniform to sustain the legality of the returning board, and the Democratic leaders virtually recognized the binding force of its action by their persistent efforts to secure from the Packard legislature a sufficient number of members to give the Nicholls legislature a quorum. By a legislature made as above indicated, many of its members having voted for Kellogg and helped elect him on the day designated by the Constitution, Spofford has been "elected" several months subsequent to that date. Eustis claims to have been elected in 1874 by a majority of the House in conjunction with twelve Senators (just one-third of their whole number), who seceded and went over to the House long enough to participate in the farce and then returned to their seats. His credentials, as presented here, are a copy of the journal of the House, and, perhaps, a certificate from Mr. McEnery whom no one recognized.

It is pretty generally believed that, should the Democrats succeed in seating their men from these two states, a desperate effort will be made to secure the control of the Senate through the disaffection of Southern Republican Senators, brought about through the "conciliatory" policy. Very few are now so sanguine as to expect to see the House organized on an administration basis, and not a few are heard to express the opinion that General Garfield was very badly sold when he gave up the bird in his hand for the uncertain number in the bush. Randall is confident of his re-election, although it is contended that Morrison's disaffection has rendered his chances somewhat doubtful. The impression gains strength that the Departments will witness a good many changes within a few months among all grades of officials. The latest rumors retire the 1st, 3d, and 5th auditors and the 2d comptroller. The appointment of Hon. Edward McPherson, late Clerk of the House, as Superintendent of Engraving and Printing, is well received by all Republicans in Washington, apparently, and the designation of Mr. Irish, as his assistant, is quite as popular with those acquainted with him.

The significant utterances of General Von Moltke, in the German Parliament, tend to strengthen the general belief that, before the close of the present struggle in Europe, every prominent power there will have been drawn into the terrible vortex. Late utterances of General Sherman indicate his belief that it is to be the most terribly destructive of any in history.

Some of our bakers have succumbed to the prevailing spirit of speculation everywhere so rife, particularly in breadstuffs. The police raided several of the suspected dealers yesterday and caught them in the very act. The legal weight of a loaf of bread is sixteen ounces. Much of that inspected weighed only fourteen ounces, all of which was confiscated, and one of the bakers who was before the police court suffered a further penalty of two dollars for every deficient loaf found. LOGAN.

——Thomas A. Hicks & Bro. have on hand a lot of childrens' buggies which they are selling low.

The Southern Policy Denounced.

Letter from Ex-Senator Wade—The Place where "Good Intentions" are Most at Home.

The following is the letter written by ex-Senator Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio, to a gentleman in Washington, in condemnation of President Hayes's Southern Policy, now published for the first time:

JEFFERSON, Ohio, April 9, 1877.

Mr. U. H. Painter, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 5th was duly received. You ask whether I remember what I said in favor of President Hayes in my endeavor to secure his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention. I do remember it, after what has since transpired, with indignation and a bitterness of soul that I never felt before. You know with what untiring zeal I labored for the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and to procure justice for them before and during the time I was in Congress, and I supposed Governor Hayes was in full accord with me on this subject. But I have been deceived, betrayed, and even humiliated by the course he has taken to a degree that I have not language to express. During the first month of his administration we find him closeted with two of the worst and most malignant enemies of the colored race that can be found in all that slave-cursed region, and there consulting with those malefactors how best he can put these colored people under the iron heel of their most bitter enemies, and reduce them to a condition infinitely worse than before they were made free. I feel that to have emancipated these people, and then to leave them unprotected would be a crime as infamous as to have reduced them to slavery when they were free. And for Hayes to do this to the men who had, at the hazard of their lives, given him the votes without which he never could have had the power to do this terrible injustice.

No doubt he meditates the destruction of the party that elected him. A contemplation of all this fills me with amazement and inexpressible indignation. My only consolation is that history informs me that better men than I ever pretended to be, have in like manner been deceived. Some have attempted to excuse him by saying that he "means well," but hell is paved with just such good intentions. Truly yours,

B. F. WADE.

——The Supreme Court of the state of New York has decided that J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have the sole right to use the words Cherry Pectoral for a medicine, and has issued an injunction against F. V. Rushton, of New York city, for selling Rushton's Cherry Pectoral or Cherry Pectoral Lozenges, or any other use of the name to deceive the public. This decision of the high court includes all dealers who sell any similar article.—*Port Jefferson (L. I.) Leader.*

Knowledge is Power.

This is a nation of enlightened freemen. Education is the corner-stone and foundation of our government. The people are free to think and act for themselves, and that they may act wisely it is necessary that they be well informed. Every individual gain increases public gain. Upon the health of the people is based the prosperity of the nation, by it every value is increased, every joy enhanced. Health is essential to the accomplishment of every purpose; while sickness thwarts the best intentions and loftiest aims. Unto us are committed important health trusts, which we hold not merely in our own behalf but for the benefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of our trusteeship and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolonging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not only to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common ailments of life. Not that we would advise every man under all circumstances to attempt to be his own physician, but we entreat him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it, that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly, and thereby prevent sickness and prolong life. In no text book will the people find the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the science of life and the art of preserving health, more scientifically discussed or more plainly taught than in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, is elegantly bound in cloth and guilt, and is sent, post-paid, to any address by the author at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. Nearly one hundred thousand copies have already been sold, and the present edition, which is revised and enlarged and more especially adapted to the wants of the family, is selling very rapidly. It treats of all the common diseases and their remedies, as well as of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, human temperaments, and many other topics of great interest to all people, and is truly what its author styles it, "Medicine Simplified."

VERY obstinate and troublesome are old sores and ulcers. Yet how easily they may be healed. All that is necessary is to use freely Glenn's Sulphur Soap dissolved in water as a lotion. Depot Crittenton's, No 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 15-4w

CONSUMPTION is one of the most dreaded of all diseases, and the most fatal, probably, because the sufferers neglect themselves. Nine-tenths could be cured by promptly using Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, when the pulmonary organs are first affected.

A CLEAN and agreeable substitute for Sulphur Ointments, and other greasy ungents used as medicines for obnoxious skin diseases, is Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which cures far more rapidly and completely and does not soil the linen. Depot Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 18-4w

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 29 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 39 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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HEMP CARPETS
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VENETIAN CARPETS
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LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

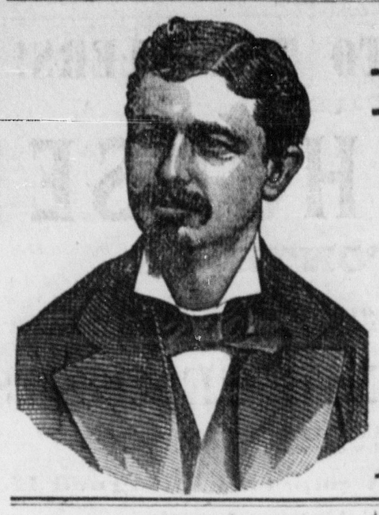
WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES
N THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.



GO TO

NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,

For it is the place for

MORE AND BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. NEWMAN, JR., Proprietor.

Allegheny Street, Sands' Building, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Death of Parson Brownlow.

One of the remarkab'e men of this country passed away on Sunday last, April 29, in the person of "Parson" William G. Brownlow, who had for many years filled a prominent place in the public view. He was as widely known as almost any other public man who lived contemporaneously with him. He lacked, at the time of his death, precisely four months to the day of completing his seventy-second year, but was doubtless considered older by many who had known of him for so long a time. During his eventful career he figured as clergyman, journalist and politician. He was a Virginian by birth, having been born in Wythe county. Being left an orphan when quite young he learned the trade of a carpenter. When twenty-one years old he entered the Methodist ministry, in which he continued ten years. He began as early as 1828 to participate in the political affairs of Tennessee, favoring the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. He publicly opposed nullification when traveling a circuit in South Carolina in which John C. Calhoun lived. He became editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, a political newspaper, about 1837, where his emphatic manner secured for him the name of "Fighting Parson," by which he was ever afterwards known. In 1856 he published a reply to attacks made on the Methodist church, under the head of "The Iron Wheel Examined and its Spokes Extracted." He held in 1858, at Philadelphia, a public debate with Rev. A. Pryne, of New York, which was published in a volume entitled, "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" He supported the affirmative of this question. In the beginning of the secession movement, Mr. Brownlow strongly advocated the preservation of the union as the best safeguard of Southern institutions. He was arrested in December, 1861, on a charge of treason to the Southern confederacy, and was detained until March, 1862, at which time he was sent into the union lines. He afterwards made a tour through the Northern states, delivering speeches in the principal cities, and issued a book entitled, "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession," &c. He returned to Tennessee in 1864, and became its Governor in 1865. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1869, where he served for the full term, being in feeble health a great portion of the time. The persecution to which he was subjected on account of his union sentiments secured great sympathy for him, and no doubt had much to do with procuring for him the high offices which he afterwards filled.—[Gazette and Bulletin.

——Many thousands of dollars has been spent in distributing, *free of charge*, sample bottles of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to all parts of the country, to those who are suffering from coughs, asthma, hemorrhages, consumption, and other throat and lung diseases, that the afflicted might satisfy themselves that this remedy would save them from those fatal diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggists, J. Zellers & Son and F. Potts Green and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents. tf

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—Fashion has no better or more practical exponent than this popular and excellent magazine, a fact that becomes apparent to every lady upon the least acquaintance with it. The May number contains unusually full and satisfactory reports of the various departments of fashion, providing an abundance of information concerning prevailing and forthcoming spring styles in dress. The article reviewing fashions in general, as usual, opens the number, which is followed by full descriptions of the house costume shown on plate, and numerous ladies' garments, illustrated by fine engravings. Next follows an article descriptive of new novelties, and the essay on Children's Costumes, with descriptions of the garments illustrated. The balance of the fashion matter is divided up into articles on Seasonable Fabrics, Trimmings, Coiffures, Gloves and Hosiery, Shoes and Slippers, Millinery, *Lingerie*, Domestic Art, Spring and Summer Wrappings, Fashion Jottings, nearly all of which are profusely illustrated.

The chief literary attraction of the number is the opening chapters of May Cecil Hay's new novel, "Her Three Lovers," which promises to be exceedingly interesting. The sketch, "Weakness and Strength," is most charmingly written, and an interesting episode in the life of Empress Josephine is made the subject of the pleasing story entitled, "The Old Shoes." The paper on Ventilation is instructive, and worthy of careful study. The Miscellany, Small Talk, Household Department, Mosaics, &c., maintain their customary interest, and the Book reviews, as usual, are very fine examples of literary criticism.

The *Domestic Monthly* is published by BLAKE & COMPANY, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

WIDE AWAKE FOR MAY, 1877.—*Wide Awake* for May, after its spirited frontispiece, "The Children's Moving Day," opens wrth a quaint story by Mrs. H. G. Rowe, entitled "Mrs. White's Party," a festivity which the guests attend in their night-dresses. It is followed by "A Peep into a Lace Kingdom," being an interesting account of a Parisian convent where fine laces are made. In No. V. of Mrs. M. F. Rounds' charming "Child Marian Abroad," Child Marian visits the Pope and procures the Papal blessing for her doll and upon a brooch for Bridget at home. In "Quinnebasset Girls," Sophie May's serial, Emily, in the height of her girlish fun, encounters some of life's serious aspects. "Good-For-Nothing Polly," Miss Farman's serial, is concluded, caving the chief personage fit to become the hero of another story as "Good-For-Something Polly." "Empress Josephine and the Juggler," by Miss Mary Wager-Fisher, and "The Last Tournament," are also excellent stories. The attraction of the number, however, to many readers, will be No. IX of the Poet's Home Series of papers contributed by R. H. Stoddard. It relates to Bayard Taylor, and gives portrait and views of Taylor's house at Cedarcroft, accompanied by pages of delightful personal gossip.

The number is completed by poems from Mrs. L. C. Whiton, Clara G. Dolliver, &c., including No. V. of the funny adventures of Miltiades Peterkin Paul, by John Brownjohn, together with the Popular Science Club, Tangled Knots, Parlor Pastimes, Post-office Department and Music.

Only $2.00 per annum. Ella Farman, Editor. D. LOTHROP & Co., Publishers, Boston.

To all, Particularly Invalids,

spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 14, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$338,925 93
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 60
Due from approved reserve agts	13,632 65
" " State Banks and Bankers	2,139 16
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,929 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	4,223 79
Premiums paid	36 28
Checks and other Cash Items	5,217 71
Bills of other Banks	5,884 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	567 93
Specie	920 00
Legal Tender Notes	33,711 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	$568,832 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Uncivided profits	5,548 02
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	121,340 35
Time Certificates of Deposit	182,925 43
Due to other National Banks	16,811 24
" State Banks and Bankers	2,207 46
Total	$568,832 60

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre SS: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of April, 1877.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
WM. P. HUMES,
JAMES A. BEAVER, } DIRECTORS.
ADAM HOY,

18-3t

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

New Advertisements.

STATIONERY

now opening at

WELCH'S CHEAP BOOK STORE,

No. I, Humes' Block,

the largest and most complete stock of

STATIONERY, CHROMOS, MOTTOES, TOYS, MOTTO AND PICTURE FRAMES,

to be found in any one store in Central Pennsylvania, which will be sold at one uniform low price for cash, among which we select a few examples:

Photograph Albums	from 60 cents upwards
Chromos	for 5 cents each
Fancy Box Paper (2 tints)	for 15 cents
Motto Frames of solid walnut, with glass	30c
Stereoscopes, with 1 doz. views	for $1 24
Splints, all sizes and colors	from 8c to 30c
Mottoes, 5c each	or six for 25 cents

Toys of all description and Prices

Perforated card board	for 12c a sheet
Tooth Brushes, 13c	Hair Brushes, 11c
Note Paper	5c, 7c and 10c per quire
Envelopes	1c, 5c and 7c per pack

WALL PAPER

from 7 to 14c per bolt.

POCKET-BOOKS

Morocco leather, for 12 cents each.
Russia leather from 33 to 57 cents

17-tf JAMES WELCH.

TIP TOP The Tip Top Package is the largest and best selling out. READ AND SEE. 168 Sheets Note Paper, 168 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen-holder, Golden Pen, Set of Elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, Gents' Lake George Diamond Pin, Amethyst Stone Ring inlaid with gold, Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Gold-plated Wedding Ring, Set Rosebud Ear Drops, Ladies' Flowered and Silvered Hat Pin, Ladies' Fancy Set Pin and Drops, Gold plate Collar Button, Gents' Gold-plated Watch Chain and Set of Three Gold-plated Studs. *The entire Lot sent post-paid for 50 cents. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.* **TIP TOP**

J. BRIDE, Clinton Place, New York. 184w

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel Bechdel, late of Liberty township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BECHDEL.
Howard, May 1, 1877. 1846 Adminis'r.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that application will be made to his Honor, J. H. Orvis, at Chambers, on Saturday, the 12th day of May next, for alteration and amendment to the charter of the Bellefonte Library Association, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

ADAM HOY,
E. M. BLANCHARD,
J. W. GEPHART,
17-3t Attorneys, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Heaton, Sr., late of Boggs township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HEATON,
14-6t DAVID W. HEATON,
P. O. Milesburg, Pa. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of George Crain, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of George Crain, late of Taylor twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL RALSTON, Executor.
Warriers Mark, Huntingdon Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Major James Armor, late of Centre county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly probated for settlement to

DAVID M. BUTTS,
Bellefonte, Pa., April 9, 1877. 15-6t

New Advertisements.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

JOHN H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq.

BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1877. 14-6m

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

Dauchy & Co.

6 New pieces of sheet music, retails for $1 75 sent for 10 cts. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass. 17 4t

25 ELEGANT CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cts., post paid. J. B. HUSTED Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 17-4t

FUN 1 copy curious love letter, 1 pk. comic cards, 1 pack popping question cards; all for 10 cts. and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass. 17 4w

Best bargains in America. Maps and Catalogue free. **Farms.** J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del. 17 4w

FUN 1 package comic envelopes, pk. com cards, pack scroll cards, 24 p. book of fun; all for 10 cts. & stamp. Novelty Co., Middleboro, Mass. 17 4w

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
USE
WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,
a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 17-4w

FUN 1 pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack hdkf flirtation, 1 pack scroll, all sorts, for only 10 cents and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass. 17 4w

Read This!

A chance for all to make or save money, and get the best goods in the market.

TEAS, COFFEES, ETC.

sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.

The reputation of our house for **selling standard goods at low prices,** (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior at the **Lowest wholesale trade prices,** when a **Club** is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to **collect on delivery.** All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York Wholesale Prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, etc. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble &c. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.

Send for Price-list and Club Circular. 17-4w

Stiner's New York & China Tea Co.

M. H. MOSES & CO, PRO'RS.

77, 79, 81, 84 and 86 Vesey Street, New York.

HA 1 comic oil chromo, 7x11, mounted, worth 25c, 1 pk love cards, 1 pk comic envelopes, 1 pk comic cards, 1 pk scroll, 1 24p book of Fun, all sent for only 5 3c stamps. Novelty Co. Middleboro, Mass. 17 4w

SILVERWARE AS PREMIUMS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

A $4.00 SET OF EXTRA PLATED SILVER SPOONS.

Given away as a special premium to the subscribers of this paper. Silver Goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Union Silver Plating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful, as well as very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of **Extra Plated Silver Spoons,** warranted equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for $4 per set. And in addition, **each spoon will be handsomely engraved with your monogram initial.**

All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions:—Send your name and post-office address, together with your express office, to the Union Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut St., Philad'a, Pa., together with the following Premium Coupon, and inclose with your order 75 cts., to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, free of any charge. All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cts., and the spoons will be delivered to you **free.** If you do not desire to have the spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cts., to pay expressage and boxing. The coupon must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any one who is not a patron of this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is $4.00, as the following letter will show:

OFFICE OF THE UNION SILVER PLATING CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We assure all subscribers that the goods contracted for are first-class in every respect, and that the usual retail price for them is $4.00 per set. Our lowest price to jobbers is $36.00 per dozen sets, and we will in no case retail them at any price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required Coupon, showing that the sender is a patron of this paper. UNION SILVER PLATING CO.

Premium Silver Spoon Coupon.

PREMIUM
Silverware

Warranted Extra
SILVER PLATE.

To the Union Silver Plating Co., Philad'a, Pa. This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Coupon, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon. I enclose herewith 75 cts., to pay express, packing, boxing and engraving charges.

☞ On receipt of this Coupon, we hereby agree to return to the sender, *express or mailing charges prepaid in full*, a full set of six of our extra plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon. ☜ This Coupon will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void. [Signed.]

UNION SILVER PLATING CO., PHILAD'A, PA.

As soon as the necessary stock can be manufactured, all who secure the above useful and valuable premiums, will be permitted to secure a full set of silver plated knives and forks, on the same liberal basis. 18 4t

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY
CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 918 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings. 16 4t

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a new stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, For Etc

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Iron Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building. Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with all kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block
9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

SPRING, - - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Why some Farmers are Poor.

The greatest agent to produce poverty among farmers, or any other class, is debt. Many farmers will get a deed of a small piece of land, enough to support themselves and families, and lay by a small annual income. But that is not sufficient. They run in debt for more land, and become a slave to debt. They pay interest on money borrowed, which will soon consume the little property they possess. They often pay higher than ten per cent. Such proceedings engender a spirit of discontent, and they lose faith in farming, and try to sell their farm in order to get to town and enter other business. In nine cases out of ten every farmer who is doing well, but goes to town, fails outright. Having no faith in farming, or breadth of understanding, they buy the poorest tools and meanest stock, and drive poor teams before poorer wagons and agricultural machinery. In the fall and winter they feed poorly, just enough to get their live stock through the winter into spring. Then it takes all the summer to put on the flesh that was lost in the winter by poor shelter and bad food. They never put out fruit or shade trees on their farms. They always sell their best lambs and cattle to the drovers, and keep the poorest at home. They send their children to school but little, as too much learning is a dangerous thing. They do not take agricultural papers, or believe in book-farming. They never give their children a cent of spending money, as it makes them extravagant and they become spendthrifts. In short, they are the most miserable people in the world, and would not keep money if they had it. Such farmers are poor, and will remain so to the end of their day.

Household Recipes.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.

Boil tender, mash smooth and fine, picking out woody fibers. For two large parsnips allow two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of flour. Beat the eggs light, stir in the mashed parsnips, beating hard; then the butter and salt, next the milk, lastly the flour. Fry as fritters, in plenty of boiling fat. A nice dish for breakfast; or a good side dish for dinner.

GRAHAM PIE-CRUST.

Take thin, sweet cream, and prepare a dough as for crackers, roll out and make your pie as with a crust of grease and fine flour, and you will have an article that is very eatable and healthful.

BREAKFAST CAKES.

Two well-beaten eggs; two cups of flour; one tablespoon of sugar; one heaping tablespoonful of melted butter; one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; mix thoroughly through the flour a little salt, bake in gem-pans. Have the pans well heated before putting in the mixture.

CABBAGE WITH CREAM.

Cut half of a solid head of cabbage as fine as for flour. Put it in a sauce-pan over the fire, and add a teacup of boiling water, cover close, and let it cook until tender; then pour off the water, and add half a pint of cream or sweet milk. When the milk boils, stir in a teaspoonful of flour made smooth in a little cold milk, salt, pepper, and a tablespoonful of butter. Let it boil up and serve at once. Cabbage prepared in this manner is a very good substitute for cauliflower.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

$10 TO $25 A DAY! Made by agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address, "SPECIAL AGENCY," 13m4 Kendall Building, Chicago.

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 3m

Mercantile Appraisement.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST OF VENDERS OF MERCHANDISE Subject to License within the county of Centre, for the year 1877:

Extract from license law passed April 11th, 1862. Pamphlet laws page 492.

Any person so ascertained and assessed who shall fail to attend such appeal, or to appeal from the decision of the appraiser to the proper Courts of Common Pleas within ten days thereafter, will not be permitted to set up as a defence to the recovery of the amount of the license which he is required to pay when suit shall be brought for the recovery of the same, either that he is not a dealer in or retailer of Merchandise, or a Distiller or Brewer. That it shall be the duty of every City and County Treasurer to sue for the recovery of all license duly returned to him by the Mercantile Appraiser if not paid on or before the first day of July, on each and every one within ten days after that date, and said Treasurer shall not be discharged from any such license until he brings suit to recover the same within said date.

	Class.	Am't.
AARONSBURG.		
Boyer, Isaac D	12	$13 25
Yearick, Thomas	14	7 75
Musser, M M	13	10 75
BELLEFONTE.		
Alexander, J R & C T	13	10 75
Akers, T H Billiards		40 75
Brachbill, J C	14	7 75
Beezer, F	9	25 75
Bayard, W W	14	7 75
Brachbill, John	14	7 75
Brown, E Jr	14	7 75
Brew, S A & Son	12	13 25
Blair, F P	14	7 75
Cruse, A J	14	7 75
Cox, A H	14	7 75
Ceader, Joseph	14	7 75
Cook, J W	13	10 75
Dare, Mrs N K	14	7 75
Faust, A	14	7 75
Green, F P	13	10 75
Guggenheimer, Isaac	10	29 75
Graham, E & Son	14	7 75
Haas, L	9	25 75
Harper Bros	10	26 75
Hoffer & Kline	11	15 75
Hoffer, H O Billiards		40 75
Hicks, Thomas A & Bro	9	25 75
Harris, James & Co	11	15 75
Hoffer, H O (tobacconist)	14	7 75
Joseph Bros & Co	11	15 75
Kauth, A	14	7 75
Kauth, Isaac	14	7 75
Lieb, John D	13	10 75
Lyons & Co	10	20 75
Loeb, S & A	10	20 75
Mann, J Ferron	13	10 75
Miller, Orne	14	7 75
Montgomery & Co	14	7 75
McClellan, William	14	7 75
McBride, L M	14	7 75
Newman, J Jr	13	10 75
Powers, John	14	7 75
Richards, F C	14	7 75
Rankin, L B	14	7 75
Runkle, M	14	7 75
Shortlidge & Co	13	10 75
Sechler & Co	12	13 25
Sussman, Abram	14	7 75
Strickland, C	14	7 75
Stitzer, H Y	14	7 75
Shugert, S T & Co	14	7 75
Twitmire, W S	14	7 75
Valentines & Co	6	50 75
Wolf, W S & Son	14	7 75
Wagner, D M & Son	10	20 75
Welch, James	14	7 75
Wilson & McFarlane	10	20 75
Zeller, J & Son	13	10 75
BOALSBURG.		
Dinges, J N	14	7 75
Jack, George B	14	7 75
Price, J J	14	7 75
Stover, S H	14	7 75
Stuart, James T	14	7 75
BUFFALO RUN.		
Murry, Miss Kate	14	7 75
Mattern Bros	14	7 75
BLANCHARD.		
Kunes, J J	13	10 75
Quiggley, J A	13	10 75
CENTRE HALL.		
Deininger, J O	14	7 75
Miller, J R & Son	14	7 75
Reeseman, J A	14	7 75
Wolf, William	12	13 25
CENTRE HILL.		
Strohm, M	14	7 75
Strohm & Swartz	14	7 75
Spigelmyer, Jerome	14	7 75
FLEMING.		
Griest, A J & T E	11	15 75
Leathers & Buck	13	10 75
FILLMORE.		
McEntire, L B	14	7 75
Rumbarger, G W	14	7 75
FARMERS MILLS.		
Shook & Bro	13	10 75
HUBLERSBURG.		
Brown, Henry	13	10 75
Goohart, S H	13	10 75
HOWARD.		
Cook, Robert	14	7 75
Diehl, John	14	7 75
Kline, S F	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro	14	7 75
Lauth, Thomas & Co	11	15 75
Moore, H A	14	7 75
McHaffey, James	14	7 75
Robb, William	14	7 75
Troxel & Sweyer	14	7 75
Weber, B & Co	13	10 75
HALFMOON.		
Gray, W S & Co	12	13 25
HOUSERVILLE.		
Houser, L M	14	7 75
JULIAN FURNACE.		
Hoover, J C	14	7 75
Irvin, D., agent	14	7 75
Sturdebant, E M	14	7 75
LEMONT.		
Decker & Kennedy	14	7 75
Getz, J W	14	7 75
Thompson & Co	12	13 25
Taylor, D F	14	7 75
LOVEVILLE.		
Love, James & Son	13	10 75
LINDEN HALL.		
Hess, D	13	10 75
MILLHEIM.		
Alexander, W K	13	10 75
Campbell, E C	14	7 75
Chambers, J F	14	7 75
Eisenhuth, J	14	7 75
Foot, John D	14	7 75
Miller Bros	14	7 75
Stover, G W	9	25 75
Snook, J W & Co	13	10 75
Snook, Smith & Co	13	10 75
Ulrick, George	14	7 75
MILESBURG.		
Boggs, A T	14	7 75
Else, C H & Bro	14	7 75
Hibler, John	14	7 75
Heaton, David	14	7 75
Kaup, C	14	7 75
Lucas, James J	14	7 75
Lyman, John	14	7 75
McClain & Cook	14	7 75
McCoy & Linn	13	10 75
Peters, A R	14	7 75
MOUNT UNION.		
Leathers, J C	14	7 75
MADISONBURG.		
Ocker & Emerick	13	10 75
MARTHA.		
Thompson, John I	14	7 75
Williams, Joseph F	14	7 75
OLIVIA.		
Copenhaver, John	9	25 75
PHILIPSBURG.		
Allport, H	14	7 75
Ayers, D	14	7 75
Adams, Oscar	14	7 75
Creper, Mrs S	14	7 75
Campbell Bros. & Campbell	13	10 75
Crissman, Miss Sallie	14	7 75
Condo, Maggie	14	7 75
Davis, E A	14	7 75
Fleck, S K	13	10 75
Fiegal, E S	14	7 75
Herlinger, C S	13	10 75
Haworth, John	14	7 75
Hoover, Harris & Co	10	20 75
Johnson, Mat	14	7 75
Kuhn, Adams	14	7 75
Kessler & Huffinger	10	20 75
Lingenfelter, A E	14	7 75
McKenney, R D	14	7 75
Munson, C & Son	11	15 75
Myers, S J	14	7 75
Musser, Robert	14	7 75
Nottoll, John	12	13 25
Naugle, D A	14	7 75
Ryman, E A	14	7 76
Strouse, Lehman	13	10 75
Strouse, Lehman	13	10 75
Ewitzer, P H	14	7 75
Switzer, T H	14	7 75
Smith, Peter	14	7 75
Zeigler, G H	11	15 75
PINE GROVE MILLS.		
Dunlap, James & Co	13	10 75
Sample, J C & Co	14	7 75
Smith, J R Sr	14	7 75
PENN HALL.		
Fisher, J B	12	13 25
PORT MATILDA.		
Gray, J V	13	10 75
Hoober & Reese	13	10 75
Jones, J G	14	7 75
PLEASANT GAP.		
Haag, Gottlieb	9	25 75
POWELTON.		
Jackson, William	12	10 75
POTTERS MILLS.		
Thompson, W J	13	10 75
REBERSBURG.		
Bailey, W F., agent	13	10 75
Frank, Samuel	13	10 75
ROCK SPRINGS.		
Bollinger, Thomas	14	7 75
McWilliams, C B & Co	13	10 75
SPRING MILLS.		
Grenoble, J J	13	10 75
SNOW SHOE.		
Glenn, J P	14	7 75
May & Loeb	11	15 75
Wolf, Potter & Co	10	20 75
Williams, Herbert	14	7 75
STATE COLLEGE.		
Jackson & Calder	14	7 75
Stewart, John W	14	7 75
SANDY RIDGE.		
Miller, W R	13	10 75
TYRONE.		
Fowler, J T & Co	14	7 75
WOODWARD.		
Feese, David & Co	9	25 75
Speigelmyer, G R & Bro	13	10 75
Young, Watson & Dell	13	10 75
WALKER.		
Holmes, R F	14	7 75
Miller, W H	14	7 75
Yearick, H & Son	13	10 75
WOLFS STORE.		
Snook, W & Co	14	7 75
Saver, J	14	7 75
ZION.		
Solt, David	14	7 75

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office on MONDAY the 21st day of May A. D., 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., where all persons interested can have a hearing.

H. I. BARNES, Mercantile Appraiser.

9-17-4t
April 21, 1877.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't.....J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-1f

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v.n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

DR. F. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-18-tf

Mercantile Appraisement.

Strouse, Lehman	13	10 75
Strouse, Lehman	13	10 75
Ewitzer, P H	14	7 75
Switzer, T H	14	7 75
Smith, Peter	14	7 75
Zeigler, G H	11	15 75
PINE GROVE MILLS.		
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Fowler, J T & Co	14	7 75
WOODWARD.		
Feese, David & Co	9	25 75
Speigelmyer, G R & Bro	13	10 75
Young, Watson & Dell	13	10 75
WALKER.		
Holmes, R F	14	7 75
Miller, W H	14	7 75
Yearick, H & Son	13	10 75
WOLFS STORE.		
Snook, W & Co	14	7 75
Saver, J	14	7 75
ZION.		
Solt, David	14	7 75

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office on MONDAY the 21st day of May A. D., 1877, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m, where all persons interested can have a hearing.

H. I. BARNES, Mercantile Appraiser.

9 17-4t
April 21, 1877.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-1f

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v.n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

DR. F. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-18-tf

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

STABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-21-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no46 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelf & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,

Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v8-12-1

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

s been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Taxes,

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, **to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business** a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year, beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax, as above.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to **Jno. H. Burrows**, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to MAY 1, 1877, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special-Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE. Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1877. 15-4t

Publications

THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY.

The Danbury News

Unequaled as a Home Paper.

In presenting *The News* to the reading public, the publishers do so with a confidence that it is unequaled in its class. Its aim is to publish nothing either in its reading matter or as an advertisement that may not be read in any *Home*.

Our staff of regular correspondents is now not only larger, but infinitely better, than ever before, and includes

JAY CHARLTON,

Who is acknowledged by all to be the best New York letter writer of any of the Metropolitan correspondents.

In addition, letters of unusual interest are weekly published from Washington, Boston and other points in this country, as well as from various parts of the Old World.

The News is edited by

"THE DANBURY NEWS MAN,"

Whose writings have placed him in the foremost rank of American Humorists.

In its general miscellany *The News* is without a peer. Stories, Sketches, Poems, etc., by favorite authors. Original Chess, Puzzle and Household Departments, under charge of competent writers, and its unequalled

FASHION NOTES

by one of the foremost authorities in that line in America.

In its Selected Matter *The News* aims not only to secure the best but the freshest of the best, and the scrupulous care with which this and the other departments are edited, gives the contents of *The News* a quality and variety not to be secured in any other paper, and which make it, what we confidently declare it to be,

THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR 1877.

One year (including postage) $2.50
Six months (including postage) 1.50

BAILEY & DONOVAN, 16t3 Danbury, Conn.

For Sale.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

ON LAMB STREET,

In Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings, and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 14-tf

Medical.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient dis

Singular Lake.

Situated on the crest of the Andes, Lake Titicaca is the highest great body of fresh water in the world; and as concurrent traditions point to it as the spot where Manco Capac first appeared and woke the aboriginal tribes from their long sleep of barbarism and ignorance, it is the historic centre of South America. Humboldt called it the threatre of the earliest American civilization. On an island within it are the imposing ruins of the Temple of the Sun, and all around it are monuments which attest the skill and magnificence of the Incas. There are also, as at Tiahuanaco and Silustani, the remains of burial towers and palaces, which antedate the Crusades, and are, therefore, pre-Incarial. Lake Titicaca is about the size of our Ontario, shallow on the west and north, deep towards the east and south. The eastern or Bolivian shore, being backed by the lofty range of Sorata, is very high and precipitous. The lake never freezes over, although the temperature is often eighteen degrees at sunshine. Two little steamers of one hundred tons each do a trifling business. Steam is generated by llama dung, the only fuel of the country, for there are no trees within 150 miles. The steamers actually cost their weight in silver, for their tranportation (in pieces) from the coast cost as much as the original price. A steamboat company has just asked from Bolivia the exclusive privilege of navigating Titicaca and the Rio Desaguadero to Lago Pampa, with guarantees of six per cent. cost on the capital, and a share in all new mines discovered. Prof. Orton, the latest traveler in that region, calls attention to the fact that Lake Titicaca is not so high as usually given in geographical works by about three hundred feet. Its true altitude is 12,493 feet, and in the dry season it is four feet less. This fact has been revealed by the consecutive levellings made in building the Arequipa Railway, just finished, which reaches from the Pacific to Lake Titicaca.

An Equal Division.

"It's Christmas to-morrow," said Captain Jack Miller to his steward, "and you may put some plums in the cabin duff, but don't use too many, and put them all in one end. I can't afford to give the mate plum duff."

"Plums in the duff to-day, steward," said the mate next morning.

"Yes, sir," said the steward; "but you will get none. They're all going in the old man's end."

That day, when the duff came on the table, just as the captain was going to help the mate to duff, that officer quietly turned the dish remarking, as he did so, "That's a curious old ware, Captain Miller."

"Yes," said the captain as he restored the dish to its former position. "I've had that plate for a long time"

"May I ask where you got that plate," said the mate, once more turning the dish.

"I think, if I recollect right," said the captain, as he put the blank end of the pudding towards the mate, "that I got it somewhere up the Straits."

"I thought," the mate observed, as he slewed the plum end toward him, "that it was not made in England."

"That will do, Mr. Jones," said the captain; "that will do. Let the dish alone and I'll cut the duff fore and aft."

An Expiring Monopoly.

On the 8th of May will expire the patent on what is known as the "feed-motion," a vital principle in most of the sewing machines. The patent has already been extended, and the power of the Patent Office has therefore been exhausted, and authority to again extend must be granted by Congress. It is alleged that sewing machine combinations were prepared to make an attack on the last Congress, but the excitement over the electoral count prevented them from making the effort. Unless some means are devised by which the patent can be extended, its expiration will be of almost incalculable benefit to the public. The profit on sewing machines has been simply enormous. All the inventors have amassed immense fortunes, and all the manufacturers have declared large dividends. The manufacturing cost of an ordinary $65 sewing machine is about $6 25, while an $85 machine from the Bridgeport shops costs in the frame ready for shipment something under $10. As things are now, a $65 machine is put to the local agent at $25, and the agent gets $40 for his time and labor in selling and instructing. An $85 machine costs the agent $35, so on up to the fancy, full cabinet, pearl inlaid article which costs the customer from $150 to $200. These profits and prices can only be kept up by a renewal of the patents held by the combination among the sewing machine companies, and for the further renewal and extension of which there is no claim in justice. It certainly cannot be claimed that the original inventors have not been sufficiently remunerated for all their share in the inventions. The failure to renew this monopoly will enable any machine shop in the country with proper appliances to turn out sewing machines with the lock stich and wheel or rachet feed. Competition will thus bring down the price of machines to a legitimate figure, about one-half the present rates. The people will watch with interest the effort now said to be making at Washington for some kind of extension by which the sewing women of the country are to be further swindled to gratify the greed of the sewing machine monopoly. A complete and perfect sewing machine should not cost, at most, over twenty-five dollars.

A young gentleman from the country stepped into a jewelry store, on Broadway, and informed the proprietor that his occupation was that of a carpenter, and he desired to get a pin emblematical of that profession. The obliging jeweler looked over his stock, and finding nothing else, showed him a very fine masonic pin. The young man looked at it carefully.

"Yes," he said, "that is it. There is the compass and the square. I use both of them; but why don't they put a saw on it? It's first-rate as far as it goes. Hullow! there's a G there; what does that stand for?"

The jeweler didn't know.

The man studied carefully for a moment, and a bright idea struck him. His face flushed as if he had made a discovery.

"I have it," he said; it's all right. G stands for gimlet. Compass, square and gimlet. That will do. I will take it."

There was a touch of sadness in his voice as he pinned the emblem on his coat and went away, muttering:

"Square, compass and gimlet! I do wish there was a saw, though."

Medical.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to effect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better, Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large, deep-seated abcess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the state, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you on the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but I felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Ye I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effect.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. Church.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

15-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.* 8-50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

y5n34-tf

Dry Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARE OFFERING

IN THE SILK DEPARTMENT

66 pieces Black Cachemire and Gro Grain Silk, $1.
30 pieces Colored Silks, 37½ cents.
50 pieces Colored Gro Grain Silks, $1.25 (21 inches wide).
48 pieces Colored Gro Grain Silks, $1.50 (21 inches wide and extra heavy).

IN THE

Dress Goods Department

Armures, 17½ cents.
Plaid Mohairs, 18 cents per yard.
Silk Stripe Mohairs, 18 cents.
200 pieces Plain, Plaid, and Stripped, De Beges, 25 cents.
50 pieces Very Fine All-Wool De Beges 28 cents.
100 Pieces Very Fine Twilled Cashmere, De Beges, 36 cents.
200 pieces All-wool Cashmere, 37½ cts. (new Paris shades).
200 pieces All-wool French Matelasse, 45 cents to 65 cents.

IN THE

Black Goods Department

300 Pieces Black Cashmeres,

from 45 cents to $2.00 per yard; made to our own order and quality and prices guaranteed.

BLACK TAMIESE CLOTHS,
COURTAULD'S CAPES AND VEILS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS & BRILLIANTINES
200 PIECES BLACK HERNANIES,

All choice new styles at about half value

IN THE

LINEN DEPARTMENT

One case Damask Huck Towels, $3.50 per dozen; regular price, $6.
500 dozen Damask Towels, $1.50 per dozen; usual price, $2.
200 dozen German-Turkey Doylies, $1 per dozen; regular price, $1.25.
Two cases Extra Heavy Loom Table Linen, 50 cents per yard.
One case Bleached Table Damask (very fine and new designs), $1 per yard.
One case Yard-wide Linens for Ladies' Underwear, 25 cts. per yard, worth 40 cents.

IN THE

Shawl and Suit Department,

Ladies' Dolmans and Sacques, from $6 up to $50.
2,000 Shetland and other Shawls (our own importation).
Children's White Pique Suits, in large assortment.
100 Princess Silk Suits. These beautiful suits cannot be found elsewhere, and are a decided bargain.

IN THE

GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Two-button Real Kid Gloves, $1. In choice shades to match the new dress goods.
200 dozen English Lisle Gloves, 2, 3 and 4 buttons, at surprisingly low prices

IN THE

Fancy Goods Department,

1,000 pieces Fine Hamburg Edgings, 12½ cents.
50 dozen Ladies' Silk Embroidered Ties, 25 cents.

We allow on our counters none but thoroughly reliable fabrics, and are able to offer such fabrics as low, and often lower, than goods of a less reliable character are sold by many houses.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.

9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1st, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d floors of **"McCallum Building," 77 Fifth Avenue** (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the United States, consisting of **Watches, Diamonds, Clocks** Bronzes, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.

9-3m **Close Cash Buyers Invited. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.**

G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

A Great Reduction in Prices of

GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.

Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIOICDAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c

6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.

y5-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

—IN—

Snow Shoe City,

Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.

DANIEL RHOADS,
9-7-tf Gen. Sup't.

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, T. B. MCMURTRIE
C. P. BOWLBY, EDWARD PLUM,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

y6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

EARLES HOTEL,

Corner Canal and Centre Streets, near Broadway, NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

ROOMS AND BOARD $2.50 PER DAY.

13 2m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 99. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The wheat fields are looking finely throughout the county.

——The churches were well attended on last Sunday.

——The curb-stone market was well patronized last Friday morning.

——No sign of a circus yet. The nearest thing to it was a fra-cus in an up town saloon the other evening.

——The *Watchman* mourns because there is no beer and pretzels to be had in the end of the town where the editor lives.

——The effects of the Turkey-Russian war can already be seen. An up town man has refused an offer of seventy-five cents for a Scotch terrier.

——The Huntingdon *Globe*, in its issue of April 24th, copies an article from the REPUBLICAN, but fails to give the paper credit. Now, brother Guss, why is this thus?

——The Erie *Gazette* thinks there is millions in the State farm at Warren, upon which a new lunatic asylum is building, as oil has been struck all round. It is suggested that the State could get along with less valuable ground.

——Harry Williams, formerly of Bellefonte, has taken charge of the drug store recently owned by Hobart Allporte, in Philipsburg, and will conduct the business for himself hereafter. Harry is a good druggist, and is sure to make a success of it.

——Rev. Mr. Crittenden returned home on last Tuesday from a section of country where he heard a good deal of profanity. On Friday he left for the same region well furnished with free tickets for such travelers on the wrong road, of which we give a sample below:

Please Don't Swear. It hurts the feelings of every decent woman, is so bad for all our children, gives our place such a hard name with strangers, and is unkind to our Heavenly Father, besides being unlawful. *Please Don't.*

——The Murphy Temperance Movement has broken out in Philipsburg. It reached that mountain fastness last week Tuesday. A large meeting was held in Potter's Hall, and a great many signed the pledge to abstain from all that can intoxicate, without getting mad about it; or, in other words, "with malace towards none and charity for all." General Lane and Dr. Mundorf are conducting the campaign.

——The house of Wm. P. Fisher, who resides near Unionville, this county, was entered by burglars on last Friday night, who succeeded in getting about one hundred and fifty dollars in currency. The fruit house was also broken into and robbed of considerable fruit. Mr. Fisher has been doing a very large business this season in the way of selling trees, which was probably known to the thieves, and induced them to commit the robbery.

——One of the latest dodges of patent right peddlers has occurred in the State of New York, where the sharpers have been making agencies for patent corn shellers. Farmers were induced to take the agency and give notes for the machines delivered—the note reading "not transferable." But the notes have turned up with the addition of an "e," thus —"note transferable." Beware of these fellows. Don't sign any papers, and do not write your name and address for them on paper or in books. They only want names to forge, or to swindle you in some way.

——The following is the text of the law in reference to the disturbance of public meetings, which might be read occasionally by many young men and boys who show their bad breeding while attending some of our churches: "That if any person shall willfully and maliciously disturb lectures, exhibitions, etc., or interrupt any society, assembly or congregation convened for the purpose of religious worship, or for any moral, social, literary, scientific, agricultural or floral object, ceremony, lecture, examination or exhibition, such shall, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, suffer imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

KING ALCOHOL.—The temperance movement in Bellefonte, which was inaugurated by the numerously-signed remonstrances against the issuing of liquor licenses, has been continued during the past few days under the supervision of Messrs. French and Murray, the temperance missionaries who have accomplished so much good and awakened so much enthusiasm upon this question elsewhere. Mr. French first spoke before the Centennial Temperance Club, on Friday evening last, at the dedication of the new hall, on which occasion a delegation from the newly-organized temperance club of Milesburg was in attendance. On Saturday night a public meeting was held in the Court House, when the building was crowded to overflowing with an anxious throng, most of whom seemed to be eagerly seeking an opportunity to contribute their mite to the overthrow of this crowning evil. Speeches were made by Mr. French, Mr. Murray and Gen. Beaver, after which about one hundred and twenty signed the pledge. The mad rush for the pledge could not have been more furious if it had been a bag of gold to which the people had been invited to help themselves, showing that there is an earnestness and determination of purpose beneath all these outward demonstrations on the part of the temperance people which may well cause King Alcohol to shudder for the safety of his throne and agonize the hearts of the devil's henchmen.

A second mass meeting was held in the Court House at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, which everybody and his friends attended, and which for temperance zeal eclipsed all similar gatherings in the history of Bellefonte. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which Mr. French addressed the meeting. Judge Orvis was then introduced as the next speaker, and as he advanced to the front of the audience there commenced a faint clapping of hands which culminated in tumultuous applause. His speech was frequently interrupted by hearty demonstrations of approval and must prove most salutary in its effects. He had proposed to Mr. John Harris that if the latter would use his endeavors to get as many bankers and bank attaches as possible in Bellefonte to sign the pledge, that he (Orvis) would use his influence to get the members of his profession to sign. If he had in the past set a bad example before the younger members of his profession, he proposed to do it no longer. He invited Mr. Clement Dale to come up and sign, who did so. Mr. Orvis then said that Mr. Hastings had promised him that he would sign. A large number of names were added to the list upon this occasion, many of which carry with them a strong weight of influence for good.

On Sunday evening another temperance meeting was held in the Methodist church. Mr. Miller preached upon "Intemperance as the Greatest of American Evils," after which Mr. French made one of his characteristic good speeches, and was followed by Mr. Murray, who gave his experience in the too free use of ardent spirits. It was a melancholly narrative and pictured in horrible detail the train of bitter sorrows which follows in the footsteps of the confirmed inebriate. He made $35,000 in two years' time, but at the end of the two years he had not thirty-five cents he could call his own. A ladies' temperance meeting was also held at the Methodist church on Monday morning at ten o'clock, and another mass meeting at the Court House on Monday evening, and still the good work is not ended, and still the interest increases.

That intemperance is the most prolific source of crime and human woe history sufficiently attests and the drunkard himself does not deny, and while we believe that the only plan for the total eradication of the liquor traffic is the education of the people to a higher plane of morality, we recognize the necessity for temperance revivals, temperance missionaries, temperance sermons, temperance societies, temperance pledges, and the never-ceasing agitation of the question. It is in this manner alone that that higher education of which so many prate can be attained. The will of our legislators is the reflex of the will of the people, and it is folly to hoot at and not embrace every measure calculated to educate the common will to a total abstinance standpoint. We welcome Messrs. French and Murray as the precursors of that glad day when total abstinance shall be universal, and the people shall rise *en masse* from every hamlet and hillside in exultation and rejoicing over the triumph of truth and soberness. They are leading us a step higher toward that ideal standard of education which shall prepare us to wipe out, root and branch, the last vestige of that traffic which is the father of misery and crime. It is our duty to sign this pledge, and thus pave the way for a better future.

——Mr. J. R. Bartruff, the well known and efficient manufacturer of carriages on Bishop street, last Thursday evening took unto himself a better half in the person of Mrs. Bella Givens, also of Bishop street. The band came out and serenaded them, and the best wishes of the many friends of the newly wedded pair will accompany them through their matrimonial lives.

——Our town was visited by thunder and lightning on Sunday last.

——Justice William Furey, of this place, is confined to his house and a dark room by an affliction of the eyes.

——A young heifer succeeded in stopping no less than three trains, just below the crossing, last Friday afternoon.

——The store of David Salt, in Zion, was entered by thieves on the night of the 16th and robbed of produce and other things. An entrance was effected through the cellar.

——Last Monday evening nineteen new members joined the Bellefonte Centennial Club. This meeting was one of the most interesting ever held. They adjourned about nine o'clock and marched up to the Court House in a body to attend the Murphy meeting which was there in progress.

——A man was traveling around town one day last week soliciting aid for the purpose of starting a temperance club over the mountain. About seven o'clock that same evening he was doing his level best to hold up a lamp-post in front of the Court House, and said he could jerk lightning out of the best eight men in town.

——Philip M. Shindel, Esq. of Sunbury, is appointed general United States storekeeper and gauger for the Fourteenth district of this State, comprising the counties Dauphin, Northumberland, Juniata, Snyder, Union, Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, Tioga and Potter. He is an old hand at the business, having been in the revenue department since 1863.

——Mr. Luther Archer, of Pennsvalley, came to town last Monday to attend court, and to kill two birds with one stone brought a load of grain and his hired man with him. Mr. Archer remained in town and started the man home with his team. The latter, through carelessness or some other cause, drove too close to the bank when he arrived at Valentines' dam, and the whole outfit, horses, wagon, man and all were precipitated into the water, the man under the wagon. All were rescued without any damage being done.

BARN BURNED.—Last week Tuesday, Andrew Filian, of Philipsburg, was engaged in burning brush near his buildings, when a sudden gust of wind whirled the fire, brush and all about sixty feet into the air, scattering it over the roof of the barn. Mr. Filian got on the roof with water to extinguish the fire, when some boys, attracted to the scene, told him that there was fire inside. He hurried down and found that a fatal spark had entered between the logs, setting fire to some cornfodder, and had gained such headway that he was unable to check it. The barn was entirely consumed, together with the contents of cornfodder, hay and feed.

——If any one still questions the wonderful effects of blue glass on the animal economy he will be shorn of his prejudice by the experience of one of our Pennsvalley farmers. He had a rat terrier dog which accidently ran into a hot-house covered with blue glass. The dog came out in a few moments about the size of a common spaniel. The farmer observed the wonderful transformation and compelled the dog to take a second dose. This time he came out about the size of a Newfoundland; and after several like exposures to the blue glass rays his canine lordship was transmogrified to something little less in size than a mastodon, and was finally sold to Barnum for a snug fortune, to be exhibited by him in his group of wonders for '77.

——The practice of buying on credit the necessary articles of the household is fatal to good economy. The housekeeper has always to pay dearer when she does not pay cash. The tradesman must have interest for his money, for a man will never, in a business community, be willing, and is seldom able if he were willing, to forego it. To the ordinary cash prices of the articles he therefore adds the interest that may accrue during the time that credit is allowed. This, however, is not all. There must be a premium exacted by the dealer for the risk he runs in trusting his goods to that class of more or less dangerous customers who never pay ready money. Even the most honestly disposed of these men are often unsafe debtors, for they are generally such as are imprudent enough to anticipate their incomes, and to overrun them in expenditures. The credit system, moreover, is a temptation to unnecessary purchases. There is a sort of check in the sight and touch of the hard won money to the disposition to dispose of it lightly. On the other hand there is something in the facility of credit, removing as it does the disagreeable necessity of payment to a vague future, very seductive to the buyer, who can gratify his love of possession with a momentary sense, at any rate, that its gratification costs him nothing. There is no such cheap and cautious purchaser as cash.

——The fifth annual meeting of the Milesburg Building and Loan Association will be held at their room, in Milesburg, May 5, 1877, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

FRANK E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW HALL OF THE CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB OF BELLEFONTE.—Last Friday evening the members of the Centennial Temperance Club of Bellefonte dedicated their new hall in the Bush Arcade. Two hours before the Club met the rooms were opened to the public, and large numbers of persons embraced the opportunity to see the new room and new furniture. In the afternoon the Milesburg club sent word that they would attend, and that they would start from that place at half past six. The Bellefonte boys met them on the pike near the residence of Daniel Rhoads, Esq., and accompanied them to the hall. The Milesburgers numbered about forty, each one bearing a lighted torch. They also had with them a drum corps which we understand has lately been organized by the Club members. They proceeded up Linn street to Alleghany, thence down Alleghany to Bishop, thence on Bishop to Spring, down Spring to High, and down High to the Hall. The music, lighted torches and long procession attracted much attention and enthusiasm, and many said, "Why, this seems like a regular campaign against the arch enemy, Rum!" After entering the hall the meeting was called to order by the president, John W. Moore, Esq., who made an opening speech, stating the object of the gathering and welcoming the visiting members from Milesburg, and others. Mr. Jack Spangler, Esq., who was to have been the orator of the evening, sent word that he was unavoidably detained in court, but that Mr. French, who had just arrived in town to start the Murphy movement, would address the meeting. The president of the Milesburg Club was invited to a seat upon the platform. Mr. French then commenced his speech, which was listened to with great interest, as he is a fine speaker. Mr. John Irvin then sung a song, which was loudly applauded. Five minute speeches were then indulged in. We may not be able to remember all who spoke, but Mr. Thomas Burnside, Gen. Blair, Joe. W. Furey, John Irvin, Jack Spangler (who had got out of court by this time), the president of the Milesburg club, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hess, of Philipsburg, John W. Moore and others related some very interesting accounts of their experience in the thralldom which holds so many of our young men—and old, too—in its withering grasp. The meeting was very interesting and much enthusiasm prevailed. About ten o'clock the exercises came to a close.

——Last Thursday forenoon some boys were fishing in Logan's Branch, just back of the old foundry, when they saw something in the water which they thought was a bundle of clothes. They got a stick and tried to get the clothes, when, after some effort, they raised a human leg out of the water. They then waded in and dragged the body to the bank. It proved to be the body of Mrs. Anna Dillion, wife of the colored sexton of the Presbyterian church. She had wandered away from home the night before and nothing more was seen of her until her body was found by the boys, lying face downwards in the waters of the creek. For a long time she had been in a deranged condition and it is supposed that in crossing the foot-log which stretches across the stream at that place she lost her footing and fell, and being confused and thereby unable to help herself was drowned. Justice Gephart summoned a jury and proceeded to the ground. Upon investigation, they rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The body was conveyed to her late residence, where the funeral services were held on the following day, Rev. Coleman, of this place, officiating.

——A boy in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, forty years ago lost a shilling that his father had given him to pay his teacher for a school-book. Last month the boy, now nearly fifty years old, learned where his old teacher is living, and sent him a letter, detailing all the circumstances connected with the unpaid-for book, and inclosing the amount of the little debt with forty years interest; and the teacher, knowing that Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, sold groceries cheaper than any other firm in town, went there with his forty cents and forty years of accrued interest and bought the largest bill of goods that was ever bought for a like sum at any other store in this town or county. If you want to obtain good groceries cheap, Sechler's is the place to get them. Try once and satisfy yourselves.

——The services of the quarterly conference of the M. E. church will be held at the Methodist church of this place next Sunday morning. Elder S. C. Swallow will officiate. In the evening the pastor, Rev. G. W. Miller, will preach his fourth sermon on "Childhood and its training." These sermons are attracting no small degree of attention, and all having the care of children would receive valuable instruction by hearing them.

——It is currently reported that Hon. John H. Orvis, assistant law judge of this district, signed a pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors for the term of one year. If this be true, we believe all the innumerable hosts of angels could not make him break his pledge.—*Curwensville Times.*

——Major Harry Forster was in town last week, and looking well.

——The latest advices concerning the grain trade are that wheat is dull and prices favor buyers in Philadelphia and Chicago. Rye is lower and corn dull.

——Postmaster Harris, of Lock Haven, has been re-commissioned. The government has cut down his salary though one thousand dollars a year, but it is large enough yet to keep a man from starving. Mr. Harris called upon us last Wednesday.

——Hon. S. T. Shugert has gone out of politics and in the drug business, and likes the change very well; and no wonder, for he has one of the neatest, best arranged stores to be found in the State. Mr. Shugert always had lots of Republican friends, who will not forget him in his new calling.

——The only licensed places in town for the sale of liquors are the Bush House, Brockerhoff House, Garman's and Brown's hotels and Yeager's and Smith's restaurants. Some people complain because these places are not more evenly distributed, but if it is proper to have the drinking places where the drinkers are we guess it is all right. They are divided as follows: The North ward has none; the West ward has one, and the balance are in the South ward, and that is where four-fifths of the hard drinkers of the town most do live and congregate.

——The Centre Hall "Reporter" says that Wm. Toner, of Potter's Mills, who whistled $250 out of Reynolds' bank on crocked paper, of which we made mention last week, was arrested by deputy sheriff Munson at his home on Sunday night last. Mr. Toner evidently did a wrong act with a good intention—after obtaining the money on the forged paper he went home and paid off all his honest accounts with it, paid his rent and other debts, and laid in a store for his family. We will venture to say that $250 never went out of Reynolds' bank before that was put to better uses, and it may induce the Major to let down easy on Toner.

——Our lady readers who are about selecting their spring goods, bonnets, and other seasonable wearing apparel, should look over the advertising columns of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN before starting out. They will readily see who have received new goods and who are offering to sell them at reduced prices. Among the places which we would recommend to their attention, are S. & A. Loeb and Valentines & Co. These two firms keep on hand constantly the best assortment to be found in the county and at the most reasonable prices. To the gentlemen we say, try either of these places, or J. Newman, Jr., Montgomery & Co., or William McClellan, No. 4 Brockerhoff Row. If they cannot suit you, then there is not much use trying in this town.

——Petty thieving in some of the country districts is fast becoming an intolerable nuisance, and complaints are almost daily made of houses, barns and hen roosts being robbed. Any unguarded entry door, or unbolted rear gate or open window looking out on portico or shed, is taken advantage of by sneak-thieves, vagrants and professional vagabonds now so numerous throughout the rural districts. A great deal of petty thieving from dwellings is the work of pretended beggars; for many of these are thieves in the guise of mendicants, who, in addition to being thieves, are abusive and profane when baffled. Occasionally they resort to threats and to the foulest language. These grades of petty crimes, annoyances and nuisances are growing into an evil of such magnitude as to require special attention for suppression.

——The editor of the Centre Hall "Reporter" has "received a clod of earth from Dakota, which shows the grasshoppers in its present state. The lump is full of varmints' eggs, and if the soil of that country all presents the same prospects for a grasshopper crop, then, oh, my! there is infinitely more "than millions in it." We are under obligations to T. H. Harter, of the Nevada (O.) "Enterprise," for this specimen, who had a large lump presented him by a lady from Dakota, who informs him that the newly ploughed ground is literally covered with these eggs. Some of the critters crept out of their shells on their transit to Centre county, and they are about 1-16 of an inch in length and know how to hop. We moistened the lump—which is the size of a small walnut—with a little water, placed it in a jar and set it in the sun, and in less than half an hour about twenty of the insects had bred out and jumped about quite briskly. Anyone wishing the breed can have them at less than $5 per pair—which is reasonable when we take into consideration that short-horn cows have sold for $30,000."

——The ladies' spring wraps, from Wanamaker's Grand Depot, are very desirable, and the prices asked extremely low. The boys' clothing is selling at less than cost of material. Examination requested. The balance, if not sold, will be returned Saturday next.

Very respectfully,

tf W. H. WILKINSON.

MARRIED.

BARTRUFF—GIVENS.—By the Rev. Laurie, at the residence of the bride, in Bellefonte, April 26, 1877, Mr. J. R. Bartruff to Mrs. Bella Givens, both of Bellefonte.

HILLIBISH—HILLIBISH.—March 29, Dr. D. J. Hillibish, of Rebersburg, Centre county, and Miss Emma K. Hillibish, of Freeburg, Snyder County.

DIED.

KLINE.—On the 22nd, at Aaronsburg, Mrs. Susanna, widow of Daniel Kline, aged 79 years.

KLINGER.—Near Elwood, Ill., March 30, 1877, of scarlet fever, Verna L., only child of James and Mary Klinger, aged about 3 years.

BOOZER.—On the 19th, at Milroy, of pneumonia, Mr. John Boozer, formerly of Potters Mills, aged about 56 years.

KLINE.—April 11, 1877, Mrs. Mary Kline, aged 77 years, 7 months and 23 days. She died the death of the righteous.

BARTHOLOMEW.—Near Hamburg, Clinton county, on Friday, April 13, 1877, Sarah, wife of Peter Bartholomew, in the 46th year of her age. (Formerly of this county.)

FISHER.—Mrs. Veronica H. Fisher consort of Rev. P. S. Fisher, died in Philadelphia, April 3, 1877, of appoplexy, aged 56 years and 5 months.

RICHARD.—On the 12th ult., at Centre Hall, Flora, infant daughter of Moses and Rebecca Richard, aged 2 years, 2 months and 24 days.

MILLER.—On the 24th of March, at Rebersburg, Wilson E., son of Joseph and Susan Miller, aged 18 years, 10 months and 17 days.

ZEIGLER.—On the 16th ult., at Rebersburg, John T. M., son of Samuel and Jane Zeigler, aged 4 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The State of Trade.

In reference to the state of trade, the *North American* has the following:

The declaration of war by the Russians against the Turks was the event of the week in commercial circles, and gave rise to some excitement and quite an advance in the prices of those articles which are more directly affected by the war, large quantities of which are expected to be wanted on the other side when hostilities once fairly begin. The volume of business has not been so large as the excitement and activity noticed would lead an uninitiated observer to suppose. The sudden and sharp advance in the food staples had the effect of checking speculation to a great extent, and, while the business has been fair, it has not reached an extent that the movement early in the week gave promise of. The quantity of most kinds of staple goods going into the distributing channels is about the average of the season, but a gratifying evidence of improvement is the fact that many articles of merchandise which have been selling at or below the actual cost of production show a marked improvement in price. The export movement is not as large as was anticipated, but, with the ascertained requirements of Europe for our food products, caused by the war, and the deficiency in crops, this trade must, sooner or later, revive, and with it all the advantages to collateral interests will be reaped. The advices from other sections of the country are favorable, and trade seems to be making steady advances toward the activity necessary to a healthy condition of business affairs. The abundance of material resources, on which alone reliance can be placed, is sufficient to warrant a more hopeful view of things in the future for the interests and trade of the country. The business is still slow, but it is sure. The extreme caution observed by most merchants may be excessive, but in view of the past we are not disposed to find fault with those who hesitate before entering into new fields of speculation. The encouraging fact is that while rapid or speculative movements are not to be desired, yet the general movement is in the direction of a continued gradual improvement, though it may require some time to obliterate all traces of the late dullness. In the money market, the supply of currency continues to be quite equal, if not in excess of, the demand, and rates continue about as previously quoted. With the present abundant supply of currency it would take a large increase in the trade movement to tighten the market. The banks exercise much caution and a large discrimination in making loans, and are thus in a condition to meet promptly any increased demand that seems likely to arise in the near future.

Gold 107. Pennsylvania stock has fluctuated from 29¼ to 37½ during the last ten days.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 2, 1877.

The monotony of trade has been somewhat disturbed by the rapid advance in the price of grain, but the limited quantity in first hands does not disturb the general market.

WHEAT—The offerings continue light, but those who have any to sell keep a sharp look-out for the highest figures. Buyers are somewhat excited in the East, but prices have been steady. The competition in our market keeps prices to within a very small margin of Eastern quotations. We again advance our quotations.

CORN—The prospect for a better trade in corn is very much brighter and prices have advanced from 5 to 8 cents per bushel; but the market Eastward is unsteady, and an excess in the supply may cause a concession in the late advance. Buyers will of necessity be careful.

OATS—The supply is light, but the market is firm with a fair inquiry. No change in price.

RYE—In rye there is little doing, but prices have an upward tendency.

BUTTER—There is more scarcity in the good butter line than any other item of country produce, and the curb-stone market does not meet the emergency. We think it would benefit the town if the Council and Burgess would exclude those from the market who sell poor butter. An eatable article is now in demand. Who can supply the desired article?

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Red wheat	2 00
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, cob	45
Corn, sheiled	50
Oats	35
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10 50
Flour, wholesale	10 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 50
Minnesota Early Rose potatoes, seed	1 80
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25a60
Lemons, per doz	62

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	114	114¼
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	111	111⅜
" " " '65, J. and J	110⅜	110⅝
" " " '67, " "	112⅜	112½
" " " '68, " "	114⅜	115
" 10-40 coupon	112⅝	113
" Pacific 6's, cy	124½	125
New 5's, Reg. 1881	110⅜	110¾
" " c 1881	111¾	112
Gold	106¾	107
Silver	99	100
Pennsylvania	37	37½
Reading	15¾	13
Philadelphia and Erie	10	11
Lehigh Navigation	21¾	21⅝
" Valley	36⅝	36⅝
United R. R. of J	135	135½
Oil Creek	5⅝	5⅝
Northern Central	17⅝	18
Central Transportation	34⅝	34⅝
Nesquehoning	45	47
North Pennsylvania	42	42⅝
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	107	108